THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 18.

British Raid in Normandy; Nazis Seek Wider Wedge; Profits, Salaries Control?

The World's Day—November 25, 1941

Air and Sea: British Make Normandy Landing

A small British patrol landed on the coast of Normandy, in France, on the night of Nov. 23, it was disclosed in London. There were no details except that the patrol returned "complete."

Two Canadian corvettes, light surface warcraft, were credited by Ottawa with the sinking of a German submarine in the North Atlantic, and the capture of 47 crew members.

Four-motored Stirling bombers attacked German shipping off the Netherlands coast in daylight, marking the first time these bombers have been used in such operations. [Shift in British air strategy seen: Page 1.]

War Summary: Nazis Attempt Widening

German forces, having penetrated to about 31 miles from Moscow, were reported to be trying to widen their salient. [Page 7.]

An extensive tank battle which had been raging just south of Tobruk, long-besieged British garrison in eastern Libya, was acknowledged to be decreasing in intensity as both sides suffered heavy losses. No junction had been made by British troops seeking to reach the Tobruk garrison. A British drive to Aquila was reported. [Page 1.]

Infantry fighting continued heavy, marked by New Zealand forces pushing along the coast toward Tobruk from captured Gambut.

Italy's version of the fighting in North Africa said that Britain's second brigade had been destroyed, and that other British troops caught in pockets were being "liquidated."

New England: Wage and Profits Control Coming?

Several New England Congressmen said they expected Congress to limit profits and regulate salaries in defense industries. [Page 5.]

New England's three-year rainfall deficiency has been eased in recent weeks, but still is serious, water works officials said at their first fall meeting in Boston. [Page 2.]

Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell told a United China Relief luncheon in Boston that a "free and stable China" is essential to international peace in the Pacific. [Page 2.]

New England's 21st draft call, issued by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, will place 2,319 men in military service by mid-January. [Page 5.]

Non-defense manufacturers in Clinton, Mass., faced with closing owing to priority restrictions, have arranged to visit Washington in protest. [Page 1.]

Unless useful employment is found for persons between 45 and 65, the nation will be staggering under tremendously increased tax bills for old-age assistance, warned Ollie A. Randall, social worker, at the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work in the Hotel Statler.

Washington: Peace Conference Voice for U. S.

Definite assurances have been given Washington by the British Government that the United States will be invited as a full participant in the peace conference, it was reported. [Page 8.]

The State Department watched closely current developments in Vichy and Berlin while Free French officials in America announced extension of United States lend-lease aid to the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. [Page 1.]

Following up the White House announcement that American forces are being sent to Dutch Guiana, Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, suggested it might be necessary for the United States to take over French Guiana and the French island of Martinique.

For the third time representatives of railway management and labor reported to President Roosevelt their inability to resolve the railway wage dispute and asked for more assistance to avert the general railroad strike set for Dec. 7. [Page 1.]

A bill to sell two 22-year-old ships to Eire to carry food from the United States to that country was approved unanimously by the House Merchant Marine Committee.

The House Labor Committee asked Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, one of its members, to prepare by Nov. 28 a bill to control defense strikes based on President Roosevelt's recommendations for a cooling off period and compulsory arbitration.

Orient: Tojo Requests Co-operation

Premier Tojo, speaking as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, told Japan of the need of speedy completion of Japan's newest war economy and said it was necessary for all Japanese citizens to co-operate with the Government. [Page 6.]

Americas: Ecuador, Peru to Free Prisoners

Quito, Ecuador—Ecuador and Peru soon will free simultaneously all prisoners taken in border clashes in recent months, the Government announced. Meanwhile, a conference to conciliate the two countries is expected to be held soon in Buenos Aires.

Santiago, Chile—President Aguirre of Chile, who passed on here today, headed South America's first and only popular front government.

Men in the News: Odic Joins de Gaulle

New York—Gen. Robert Odic, former commander-in-chief of French North African troops under Gen. Maxime Weygand, has joined the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French headquarters announced.

Brig. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, chief of the United States mission to the Near East, concluded conferences with British Army leaders on lend-lease aid and said "satisfactory results had been obtained."

Strikes: Shutdowns Continue Over Wide Area

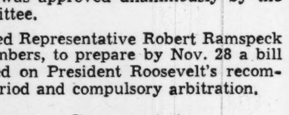
Serious strikes continued with more than 8,500 machinists out in the St. Louis area, 2,500 dock workers out in Chicago tieing up midwest motor transportation, and at least nine defense factories, employing 3,300, shut down. [Page 8.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index
Tuesday, November 25, 1941

Aviation Column	9	Today's Woman	17
Behind the Microphone	9	Tourabouts	3
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Vermont Letter	4
Daily Features Page	23	Washington Sideglances	3
Editorials	24	Women's Club Activities	4
Education Page	16		
Entertainment Timetable	18		
Financial Pages	19-21		
Garden Column	9		
Local Arts and Theater Page	18		
Radio Timetable	4		
Sports Pages	14-15		
The Home Forum	12		

"Landmarks of Science" (With French Translation)

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

They're All In The Service Now

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, Nov. 25

Mrs. Amy Dwight's kin have gone all-out for service in the armed forces in the world crisis.

Her husband, Frank B. Dwight, and her son, Gerald, are serving in the U. S. Navy and naval air force, respectively. Besides, she has six brothers, three nephews and two brothers-in-law who are on active duty with the British forces.

Clinton, Mass., To Seek U. S. Contracts Aid

The first organized appeal of a New England city to be classed as a "hardship community" in the defense situation is now being worked out by Clinton, Mass., Richard C. Cooke reported here today.

Mr. Cooke, who is President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, said that so far as he knew, Clinton had made a greater community effort toward staving off "priorities unemployment" than any other locality of this region.

Finding its industry threatened by lack of materials with consequent layoffs of employees, Clinton has organized to seek special consideration from Washington. The City asks either some measure of critical materials for its plants doing civilian business or defense contracts.

"Decision to send a delegation to Washington was made at a meeting I attended there last night," said Mr. Cooke. "The town's spokesmen will testify before the Senate committee investigating small business. They will also present Clinton's needs direct to the key men of the Office of Production Management, Donald M. Nelson and Floyd B. Odlum.

"They also plan to see Senators Walsh and Lodge. They will be in Washington Dec. 9 and 10.

"Another meeting will be held in Clinton tonight. At this Edward V. Hickey, State Director for Massachusetts of the Division of Contract Distribution of OPM, will speak. The town is all stirred up.

"They have undertaken a very practical thing in collecting figures to show how much critical materials will be needed to run for three to six months. Next they will ascertain the percentage of these materials to their total finished product.

"Then they will ask Washington what they can have out of the 'hardship pool' of critical materials which apparently is to be set up by the OPM for the relief of communities such as Clinton.

"Thus Clinton will go with the facts to the man who has the say, Mr. Nelson, who controls materials for the OPM.

"I think they will get somewhere. I don't see any one around here able to help. It looks to me as if they were pretty wise in going to Washington."

Mr. Cooke added that at last night's meeting one of the Clinton manufacturers expressed his disturbance at losing a defense contract, the only sizeable one that any of the manufacturers of the community had bid on recently.

"The business consisted of incendiary bombs," the smaller business leader continued. "It would have kept several hundred employees working three or four months. According to the concern which bid, its figure was not a cent out of the way. However, the contract was given to a North Adams company which already had a contract for gas masks.

"The Clinton firm is making flashlights for the civilian trade. It can substitute steel for most of the copper it normally puts into flashlights if it can obtain a small amount of copper. But whether it can get any copper for this purpose is a question."

House Action To Bar Strikes Gets 'Go' Sign

President gives approval to labor legislation after bipartisan parley in White House.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—President Roosevelt has given the "go" signal to antistrike legislation and the House will take up the matter immediately after the price control bill is out of the way.

The House Labor Committee directed its ranking majority member, Representative Robert F. Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, to prepare legislation embodying the "understanding" reached at a legislative conference last night at the White House. Mr. Ramspeck said the bill will be ready for report to the House Nov. 28. It will contain three of the four points, and possibly the fourth, compulsory arbitration, which were discussed.

The four points were announced by majority leader John W. McCormack last night as embracing the field of discussion. The new bill will call for establishment of this procedure in defense labor disputes:

1. Negotiation between management and employees.
2. Conciliation by the Labor Department.
3. Mediation by a statutory board, to ban strikes during a "period of reason," while mediation is in progress.
4. Compulsory arbitration, if and when necessary.

Representative Ramspeck said the penalty for refusing to comply with any of the four steps would be:

1. On the part of labor, loss or rights under existing law, particularly the Labor Relations Act and possibly the Anti-Injunction and Unemployment Compensation laws.
2. On the part of management, loss of its plant through Government seizure.

This latter provision, he said, would not be specifically included in the labor bill for several reasons. One is that the President and Attorney General Biddle took the position at the conference they already have ample power to seize plants.

Citizen's Rights Protected

The bill will contain the statement that it in no way seeks to infringe the citizen's constitutional right to quit his job.

But it will provide that if he does he will find himself without the protection that have made his collective bargaining possible.

The measure will, in effect, provide that a union that strikes in violation of the procedure laid down will have no standing under law.

Stripped of the Labor Relations Act benefits, the union will not be ableto claim representation of the employers involved in the dispute.

"It's pretty drastic all right," Mr. Ramspeck said, "it will prevent strikes in defense industries unless the employer wants to lose his plant or teh worker wants to surrender his rights."

Neither Mr. Ramslack or any of the conferees would state what Mr. Roosevelt had said about so drastic a labor program, but Mr. Ramspeck, in reply to questioning, conceded it was his impression Mr. Roosevelt would sign a bill carrying all of the four provisions.

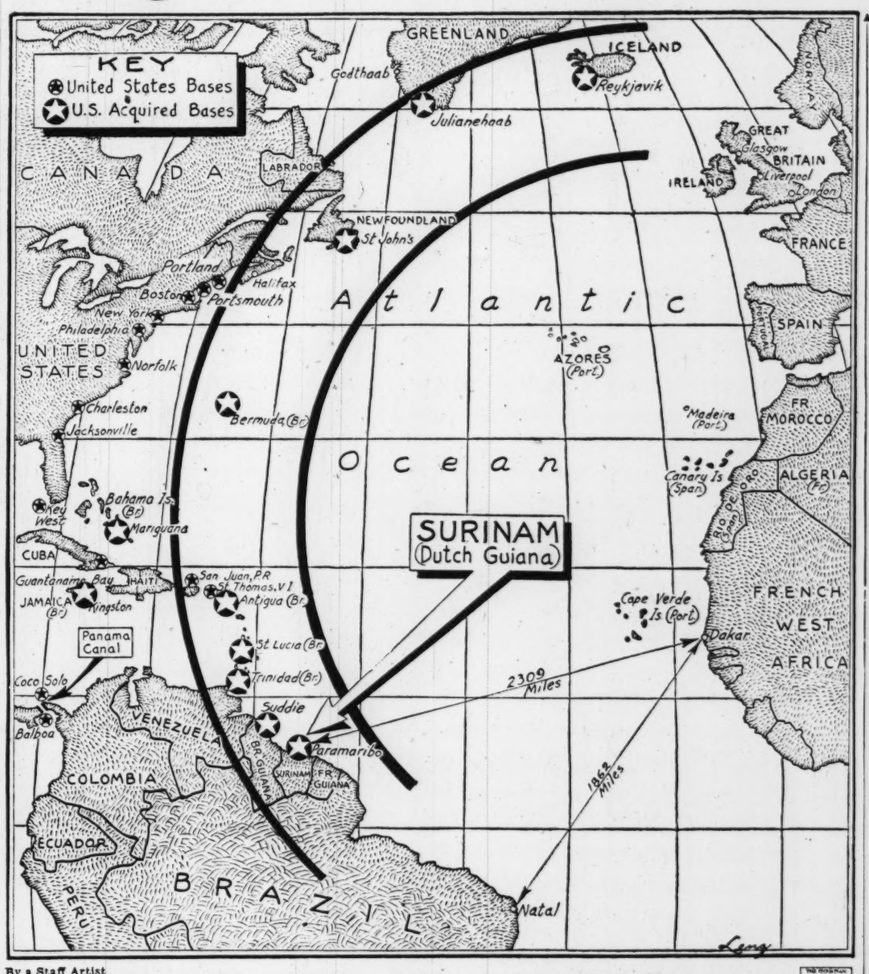
New Chapter Begins

Thus begins a new chapter in the long struggle between the House and the White House over labor legislation which to date has resulted in a deadlock, the President withholding consent to restrictive controls and the House blocked by the Senate in enacting such legislation without the President's approval.

Following a 2½-hour conference last night at the White House with a bipartisan group including

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

U.S. Blocks Axis on Wide Front, Extends Help to Free French, Tightens Blockade of Japan



By a Staff Artist

How Dutch Guiana Fits Into Atlantic Strategy

The landing of American troops at Dutch Guiana at the request of the Netherlands Government provides the United States with an anchor on the South American continent for the "broad arcs" of defense protecting the Western Hemisphere.

Developments in Dutch Guiana with maps and pictures: Page 6

Oil supplies for Vichy possessions and Spain halted; Finns get new warning.

United States' moves—swift and decisive—plainly evidence its determination to prevent Axis penetration in the Western Hemisphere and to contribute to its defeat elsewhere. While Nazi tanks were battering their way toward Moscow and Axis and British tanks were tangling in Libya, Washington announced decisions whose effects reach from Vichy to Japan, from Spain to Surinam. Major developments are:

President Roosevelt's authorization of lend-lease aid to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces brought the disclosure that a certain amount of such aid had been extended for some months by agreement with the British.

The Office of Export Control announced that all export licenses for Algeria, French Morocco and French Tunisia had been revoked; that petroleum licenses for Spain, Spanish possessions, and Tangier had been stopped also.

The Treasury Department plugged a leak in the economic blockade of Japan that had allowed $62,000,000 worth of gasoline, tractors and motor parts to go to Japan in the past six months.

American troops are scheduled to occupy Surinam or Dutch Guiana to protect its bauxite deposits, arousing speculation as to the possibility that American troops might also have to take over the protection of Vichy France's island of Martinique in the West Indies and of French Guiana.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson charged Finnish troops with aiding the Nazis in their aim to close the Murmansk-Moscow supply line and warned Finland that such action was inimical to both American and Finnish interests.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—In diplomacy and in arms the United States today carried forward its campaign against the Axis.

As illustrated by the stern line it is now taking toward Vichy, Washington is offering new evidence to Europe that any voluntary collaboration with Hitler will entail an abrupt end to any collaboration from America.

With Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain about to confer with a "high Nazi personage," presumably Hitler, on the future of Franco-German collaboration, Vichy diplomats were given a series of American moves to ponder. These moves include:

1. Revocation of all export licenses to French North Africa and of petroleum export licenses to Spain and Spanish-controlled Tangiers.
2. Announcement that this Government would henceforth extend lend-lease aid to the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.
3. American military occupation of Dutch Guiana, bringing United States Army contingents to the border of French Guiana.
4. A declaration by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the United States was still awaiting further clarification of Vichy's plans for co-operation with Germany.

Joins Free French

Meanwhile, Gen. Robert Odic, described as the Commander-in-Chief of French North African troops under Gen. Maxime Weygand, former Vichy chief in North Africa, has joined the de Gaulle movement, according to an announcement from Free French quarters in New York City.

General Odic charged that Vichy now desires to turn North Africa over to the Germans and that with the recent ouster of General Weygand the time had come for positive opposition to the Vichy regime. He said that this could be done under General de Gaulle, whom General Odic will soon join in London.

The notification of American aid to the Free French also came out of New York and is considered as the single heaviest blow yet struck against the Vichy regime. Up to now, the United States has been wary of tying itself diplomatically or otherwise to the de Gaulle cause, hoping that its continued diplomatic relations with Vichy, supplemented by food and equipment shipments to Unoccupied France and French North Africa, would weaken the pro-German forces within the French Government.

The shipment of lend-lease aid to the De Gaulle forces is concrete proof of how far Washing-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

British Shift Air Attack From Reich; Face Formidable Task in North Africa

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 25—Britain's air strategy is shifting with the changing course of the war. Without abandoning bombing raids and offensive fighter sweeps in the west, the main weight of RAF attacks has swung east and south to Russia and the Mediterranean.

It is not merely air tactics that have been altered as hostilities break out in Libya or conflict looms in the Caucasus. There are signs that the major aims of British strategy have been modified.

Superiority in the Air

It is in the highest degree significant that the British offensive against the Axis in Libya is being fought out under skies where for the first time air superiority is possessed by the British and not by the Nazis.

This means that a formidable air force both in bomber and fighter planes has been massed in the Middle East, particularly perhaps in Egypt.

This air force includes many of the best American planes such as the Curtiss Tomahawk, the Brewster Buffalo and the Grumman Martlet. British Hurricanes and Bristol Beaufighters are also there in strength.

Bomber Force Expanded

Furthermore there is big bomber force in the Middle East as well. In addition to American Marylands and British Blenheims it is believed that a number of Britain's new heavy four-engine bombers have been sent out to the Middle East.

Both Martin Marylands and British long-range bombers have been used in recent heavy intensive raids on Naples and Brindizi as well as on Bengasi.

The raids on Naples were particularly heavy, and some air experts here contrast the effectiveness of these sustained attacks on a single strategically important target with the variations of British

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Sir Roger Declares Churchill Hampered

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 25

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, recently relieved of the command of British Commandos, or shock troops, sharply criticized the British War Department for having prevented his several attempts to use the Commandos to carry out much-needed aggressive actions. He charged that the War Department not only curbed his attempts, but was also hampering what he declared to be similar efforts of Prime Minister Churchill. [Details: Page 8.]

British Indian troops racing 200 miles across the desert to capture Augila in Central Libya raised hopes in London late today that the Imperial column would soon reach the Gulf of Sirte, high water mark of last spring's British offensive, and cut off the main line of supplies to Axis armies in the west, the Associated Press reported today.

With their communications severed, the Axis North African forces, already boxed in by powerful British mechanized legions on land and by the British Mediterranean fleet at sea, would thus be in desperate plight.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 25—A progressively formidable task lies ahead of the Imperial forces in North Africa in the opinion of military circles here, as the highly successful first week of the British offensive in the Western Desert closes.

Already the British job is getting noticeably tougher as artillery and infantry are moved up behind tanks which have borne the brunt of the fighting so far. Despite heavy fighting in the area just south of Tobruk, the British driving up from the southeast have so far failed to make contact with the Tobruk garrison striking down to meet them. Instead, the tank battle in that area has resulted in such heavy losses on both sides that it is reported today to be slowing down.

Axis strength in the sky is appreciably increased though the RAF still claims the upper hand. Some German and Italian air fields were waterlogged by a heavy rainfall that coincided with the opening of the British attack and now they have dried up in time to receive reinforcements from the mainland of the European Continent and Axis-occupied islands of the Mediterranean.

Tanks Battle Like Ships

With both sides going all out, decision is expected soon in the present diffused tank encounter that bears points of strong resemblance to a naval engagement.

This decision may well influence all the rest of the story. But authorities here stress that it is not in itself the end of the story as some of the more exuberant

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Holiday Rush Is On at Boston Department Stores

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Greater Boston pay rolls up 98 per cent over even last year's high mark—the Navy Yard alone pouring a $1,000,000 weekly pay roll into the local economy—Boston's department stores were today sustaining the first impact of what every possible sign indicates will be the hugest holiday spending on anybody's record.

The shopping crowds, which have visibly increased each day since last Friday, and were identified by Daniel Bloomfield, secretary of the Retail Trade Board, today as definitely holiday buyers, were apparently spurred to early buying because of hints of defense shortages.

Mr. Bloomfield, however, asserted that stores, which normally do about one quarter of their en-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

By a Staff Photographer

Trek of Buyers Is Larger Than Usual

Throngs of shoppers like these, purses filled with extra millions in defense pay rolls, surged through Washington and Tremont Streets, and adjacent shopping environs as the big holiday buying rush got under way.

Winter Snows Seen Partially Replenishing State's Three-Year Water Shortage

Boston Area Officials Discuss Ways to Conserve Supplies

The Bay State three-year water deficiency may be partly made up this winter by snowfall unless the ground freezes hard and thus prevents the snow from replenishing the ground water level.

This was the opinion gleaned from discussions among New England public water supply officials today when they assembled to discuss water problems at the monthly meeting of the New England Water Works Association, held at the Hotel Statler.

Many reservoirs, a spokesman from the Massachusetts Department of Public Health stated informally, have risen somewhat during the past month because autumnal vegetation makes small demands on ground water and rainfall. This alone, however, was said to be insufficient to overcome the 18-inch water deficit accumulated in Massachusetts by the drought of the past three years. The State's normal annual rainfall is 44 inches.

Regional Cycle

This three-year deficiency developed after the hurricane of 1938 and appears to be a regional cycle still under way, Francis H. Kingsbury, President of the Association and an engineer of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health said today. While the American Southwest has had more than normal rainfall, the Ohio Valley and New England have experienced a shortage.

Mr. Kingsbury drew on data gathered by the Department of Public Health which discloses that the flow in Massachusetts streams is but 50 per cent of normal as compared with 60 per cent of normal in July. Since that time rainfall has been less than normal.

Adding to the deficiency is the fact that abundant sunshine and more wind than usual during recent months has caused unusual evaporation.

Unless this winter's snowfall helps to build up the ground water level very substantially additional wells and springs may go dry next summer as a result of this year's drought, a spokesman for the Department said.

Although Newton is "getting along all right" on its own water supply the City's auxiliary connection with the Metropolitan Water Supply System proved "of great value" and is definitely desirable, Mark F. Croker, Superintendent of the source of supply in the Newton Water Department, declared.

Newton's Consumption

With an average daily consumption during 1940 of 5,130,000 gallons daily Mr. Croker stated that between June and September of this year Newton consumed about 60,000,000 gallons of water from the Metropolitan System.

The Newton official's comment seemed especially significant in view of current discussions in some quarters as to whether communities of Greater Boston would do better to join the metropolitan Water System than to expand their individual water supplies.

Mr. Croker pointed out, however, that Metropolitan water costs in the neighborhood of $100 per 1,000,000 gallons as compared with about $50 for Newton water, and that it must be lifted 60 feet from the Metropolitan level by a Newton pumping plant. If Metropolitan water were used exclusively, water rates would have to be increased, he suggested.

The monthly meeting of the Association is devoted to a water works school, round tables for chemists and superintendents, and other discussions of technical water problems.

Holiday Rush in Stores

Continued from Page 1

tire year's business in the pre-Christmas weeks, were well stocked. Preparations had been made months ago for an all-time high in retailing, he said.

Mr. Bloomfield called attention to the fact that retail prices are lagging substantially behind the quickly advancing wholesale prices. A general advance of 12 per cent in wholesale prices was noted by Sumner Slichter, Harvard economist, last week. Mr. Bloomfield said he believed that wholesale prices on dry goods items had advanced more than that, but that retail prices were not in step.

Price Advances Expected

Expectation of higher prices reflecting this wholesale trend, as new stocks are put on the shelves, was advanced as another reason for much of the early buying.

The magnitude of Greater Boston's buying power this year is easy to trace. The $1,000,000 a week figure at the Navy Yard can be supplemented by a $750,000 a week pay roll at the Fore River shipyards, while in the Lynn area defense hiring has thrown the weekly pay roll 200 per cent above the peak reached in the pre-depression years from 1925 to 1927.

These specific high points can, of course, be augmented with estimates from shoe factories, textile mills, metal product concerns and hundreds of others that have added new workers in recent months. The Chamber of Commerce roughly estimates the weekly pay roll at present in the Greater Boston area to be above $4,118,000 weekly. Base pay for this same area in the latter part of the fabulous '20's, just before the crash, was about $3,500,000 weekly.

It is yet too early to tell whether the new-found riches are being spent wisely, although stores report substantial upturns in both the clothing and the house furnishing lines. The array of goods offered is yet sufficiently wide to prevent runs on things bought just for the fun of buying.

Extra salespeople have already been taken on, more will be added as the time shortens.

New Advertising Agency Established in Boston

The formation of a new and complete advertising agency—Knight and Gilbert, Inc., is announced here by Managing Director John P. Gilbert.

With offices in the Park Square Building in Boston, and in Providence, the group of 10 associates will be headed up by John P. Gilbert, formerly with R. H. Macy & Co., Montgomery Ward, Batten, Barton, Dustine and Osborn as an Account Executive, and with General Foods as Associate Advertising Manager; Richard B. Knight, Vice President of the Livermore and Knight Advertising Agency; Copy and Radio Director, Alfred Jarvis Seaman, recently associated with Fuller & Smith & Ross; and Art Director, J. A. Sidebotham, formerly associated with Montgomery Ward as art consultant, and with the Paul Cornell, Fuller & Smith & Ross, Tornley & Jones, and Lambert & Feasley advertising agencies in New York City.

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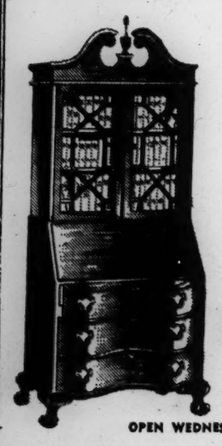

such as this Gov. Winthrop secretary are a feature of our 5-acre showing of home furnishings for every room and purpose. Many are particularly suitable for Christmas giving. Selections made now will be held for later delivery if desired.

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OPEN WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS

By a Staff Photographer

Articles in Lexington Auction

Above: A few of the 150 objects of art to be sold at auction in Lexington's Masonic Hall tomorrow night. The oil painting is by Mrs. Pat Hanna; the hammered aluminum sandwich plate by Mrs. Frances Bryant, wife of the President of the Society of Arts and Crafts; the hand-wrought silver ladle and nut dish by Mrs. R. Curdy; the pottery by Mrs. Margaret McAllister, and the carved wooden plate by Andrew Dreselly. Below: Mrs. Bryant is shown holding a carved wooden doll fashioned by Mrs. Doris Hauman.

Auction Sale to Introduce Lexington Arts and Crafts

Revival of interest in fine hand craftsmanship has during the past five years brought to Lexington an Arts and Crafts Society whose inner spirit and pride in handiwork carries overtones of the medieval guilds. The society's latest venture, however, is as truly New England as the crack of an auctioneer's hammer.

Tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Masonic Hall, an interesting assortment of wood and metal work, painting, photography, and other hand-fashioned novelties will go on auction. Here, within sight of the Lexington Minute Man, nearly 1,000 persons are expected to gather and join in the bidding.

For the society, this will be the culmination of five years' effort. Each year since 1935, when it was founded, the group has given such an auction, each being more sucessful than the last. To date they have more than $1,000. If they get $500 more tomorrow—and James W. Lowry, who is in charge, thinks they may—they will have enough to build a new artcraft center which will be a permanent home for the society.

Wide Range of Articles

Each of the 150-odd items to be placed on sale has been given by members who fashioned it. The items range all the way from needlework to furniture, and cover nearly every imaginable branch of the arts and crafts.

Behind the scenes today and tomorrow, finishing touches are being put on hammered aluminum plates, hand-wrought silver utensils, carved wooden dolls, fine crocheted linen, hooked rugs, jewelry, pottery, sculpture, and all kinds of pen-and-ink, oil, and water color paintings.

A bond salesman who fashions bookcases, tables, colonial shelves and similar wooden furniture in his home workshop during spare moments is the president of the society. He is Carl Bryant. His wife, Frances Bryant, does hammered aluminum and other metal work as a hobby.

About one half of the 150 members do their work similarly, as "amateurs," while the rest are either professional craftsmen or interested "onlookers."

Coming Products

Mr. Lowry, who is heading the Committee in charge of the auction, is an electrical engineer by trade and works in his cellar workshop by night. He says he is currently "up to his ears" in carved wooden dolls, collectors' items, which his wife, Priscilla Holman Lowry, dresses artistically in hoop skirts, pantalets, hand-made lace, or black satin. Mrs. Lowry's oil painting of the general store in Brookline, New Hampshire, will be given as a first prize tomorrow night to a fortunate ticket holder.

Second prize will be a portrait of a patron—drawn while he or she waits by Miss Charlotte Lamson, noted artist.

One man, David Bjorkgren, joined the "woodworkers' guild"—the society is organized into some 10 specialized "guilds"—recently, and as one of his first projects under the guidance of Paul Ringland, custom furniture maker, produced a four-poster bed. Now Mr. Bjorkgren is married and has largely furnished his own home through his new-found skill as a carpenter.

Bridgeport Paper Ends Publication; Founded in 1790

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 25 (AP)—The Times-Star, afternoon daily founded in 1790 as the Republican Farmer, carries on its first page today an announcement that publication was being suspended as of today.

"Confronting a difficult and uncertain future, the Times-Star reluctantly has decided to end with this issue today its long and honorable career as an independent Connecticut newspaper," the announcement said.

The newspaper is owned by the Times-Star Company, of which H. S. Talmadge is the President and employs 150 persons in all departments.

James L. McGovern, Chairman of the Connecticut Circuit of the Associated Press, is Editor, and Howard I. Comstock is Managing Editor.

George C. Waldo, Editor-in-Chief of the Bridgeport Post and Telegram, announced that the name and publication rights of the Times-Star had been acquired by his papers.

"However," said Mr. Waldo, "we do not contemplate any use of them."

The suspension leaves the afternoon Post and the morning Telegram, jointly owned by the Post Company, as the only daily newspapers here. All are members of the Associated Press.

Mr. Waldo declared that the action of the Times-Star had been taken independently and that its disappearance from the field did not constitute a merger with his papers.

Four Gas Companies Seek to Raise Rates

Four new and higher rate schedules filed by Massachusetts gas companies with the Public Utilities Commission were suspended today until Jan. 1, pending investigation by the Commission.

The schedules, allowing a general increase in rates because of rising production costs, were filed by the Lowell Gas Light Co., the Milford Gas Light Co., the Worcester Gas Light Co., and the Marlbore-Hudson Gas Co.

Canadian Steel Output Up

OTTAWA—Steel production in Canada during the first seven months of 1941 amounted to 1,345,751 tons, compared with 1,127,823 tons and 691,290 tons in the corresponding periods of 1940 and 1939, respectively.

Yarnell Joins In Fund Drive To Aid China

Declaring that a "free and stable China is essential to the peace of the Far East," Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., who commanded the American Asiatic fleet for some time, today urged contributions to the fund of $5,000,000 being raised for relief work in China.

Admiral Yarnell, who has been recalled to duty following his retirement from active service, spoke today at a luncheon meeting sponsored by the Committee for Chinese Industrial Co-operatives for United China Relief at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. The local committee is under the direction of Miss Frances G. Curtis of Manchester, Mass.

"The imperialistic aims of Japan are intended to reduce China and all the rest of the Far East to the position of vassals in a great self-contained empire," declared Admiral Yarnell.

"The Japanese mind and the German mind are singularly alike in their conceptions of racial superiority and of the power of the sword to establish themselves as the ruling nations of the world.

"While such ideas are repugnant to the democratic, nonaggressive nations, we cannot continue our form of government with a victorious Japan in the Far East.

An Ally in China

"We, too, would have to become totalitarian.

"It is obvious that we are on the brink of war with Japan, hence it is difficult to see how any just settlement of the Far Eastern question can be reached.

"In this war which may come we have in China an ally which has carried on for more than four years against terrific odds. She needs military assistance and she needs assistance that can be rendered by the great charitable organizations which need funds so urgently to carry on their stupendous tasks.

"As a result of the policy of our Government and of the assistance rendered by relief organizations, we have today the friendship and confidence of the Chinese people. They know that we desire no part of their territory, that we desire to see China as a free and stable nation.

"Our Government asks no special privileges—only equal opportunity to share the foreign trade of China with other nations. We realize that a free and stable China is essential to the peace of the Far East."

Merger of Agencies

Admiral Yarnell pointed out that the aid given to China in past years by Americans, the serious interruption of normal living due to the "Japanese lust for conquest," and the need of moving 11 Christian colleges to western China furnished evidence of the need of liberal contributions at the present time.

Following the merger of the several agencies carrying on relief work in what is known as the United China Relief, a campaign was launched to end Dec. 31 for the purpose of raising $5,000,000 to help those in China, he noted. Many are in desperate need of funds, including some of the colleges that had to change their locations.

One of the organizations in the group is the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, which strives to furnish employment and livelihood to millions of Chinese in such a manner as to be a permanent institution in the future years of China, the Admiral added. Three thousand co-operatives have already been established, but the goal is 30,000.

Admiral Yarnell introduced the Rt. Rev. Roland Owen Hall, Bishop of Hong Kong, and Edward Snow, author of the "Battle for Asia," who described the workings of the co-operatives.

The Admiral is now a member of the Special Board of Awards of the Navy Department, which is carrying on a competition between the 147 shipyards of the nation handling Navy and Maritime Commission contracts.

Birth Control Issue Up Again

Protest against placing proposed birth-control legislation before the voters of Massachusetts in the 1942 State election will be heard at a preliminary hearing Dec. 15, Joseph A. Conway, Chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, announced today.

Challenged on the ground that it is illegal, the initiative petition signed by 10 voters is sponsored by the Massachusetts Mothers Health Council. Opposition to the proposed legislation has been led by former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, counsel for William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston. The proposed referendum, if adopted by the electorate, would authorize physicians to give contraceptive advice to married persons for the protection of life and health.

The question was turned over to the Ballot Law Commission for determination by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook after several private hearings on the legality of the petition. Protests have been made that one of the 10 original signers, Sarah T. Curwood of Cambridge, was not a registered voter at the time she signed the petition.

By a Staff Photographer

Guest Speaker in Boston

Dr. Winifred Cullis of London University, and head of the Women's Section of the British Information Service in New York, who is in Boston as a guest speaker at the League of Nations Association dinner tomorrow evening at the Women's Republican Club. Dr. Cullis is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Cronkhite in Cambridge.

British Woman in the Home Credited With High Morale

Every woman in England is in war service down to the last housewife, according to Dr. Winifred Cullis of London University, who arrived in Boston today to speak at the League of Nations Association dinner to be held tomorrow night at the Women's Republican Club.

Dr. Cullis, who is a guest during her Boston stay at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Cronkhite of Cambridge, declared in an interview today that while women fliers in England and those in the antiaircraft service are engaged in occupations which attract the major portion of public applause, it is the woman in the home carrying on under tremendous difficulties who is responsible in a large measure for the high morale of the nation.

Many of these women are acting as air raid wardens, Dr. Cullis related, and many of them have been counted among the war casualties. As an example of their courage and humor, Dr. Cullis told a story of one couple thought to be trapped in the ruins of their home. The rescuers finally found the woman and asked where her husband was. "He ain't here," she snapped. "The bloomin' coward enlisted!"

Division of Duties

Practically every housewife has numerous people outside of her own family living in her household, since those whose homes have been destroyed are placed in any home where there is available space. Sometimes two married women who are not able to leave their homes for full-time work in a factory will arrange to divide their time, one staying at home half a day while the other goes to the factory, and the other taking over the factory shift in the afternoon.

The lot of the housewife, Dr. Cullis said, is far from an easy one these days. She must manage to feed her family on 25 cents worth of meat a week. Only 8 ounces sugar is allotted for one person, 2 ounces of butter, 2 ounces of tea, 3 ounces of cheese, and one egg.

She said that most people, the older ones especially, are losing weight on the restricted diet. She does not see the situation as acute, however, and understands that there may even be a slight increase in the rations this winter.

While at the beginning of the war, Dr. Cullis said, there was an age limit of 43 for women in war work, that has now been lifted in the colleges where women are training for engineering work. She said she knew of one peeress of over 60 who was found to have an amazing skill for precision work. She is now working in a factory.

Conditions in Dutch Indies

Dr. Cullis, who was in the Dutch East Indies at this time last year, said that the women there even then were well organized into defense units. She described the Dutch as natural allies of the British, pointing out that the two nations have much the same background and tradition in that they have always been seamen, navigators, and great colonizers.

At that time, she said, the general impression in the Far East was that the question of whether the war would spread to the Dutch East Indies depended entirely on America and its attitude toward Japan.

While in Boston, Dr. Cullis will also give a broadcast over Station WRUL. She spoke at Emmanuel College this morning.

Big Crowd Watches Westminster Fire

Portions of the Hotel Westminster roof crashed eight floors through a linen shaft to the cellar this noon when a spark from a workman's acetylene torch set a $1,000 fire in the building now being made over into an insurance office.

A crowd estimated by policemen at "well over" 1,000 persons massed in Copley Square during the noon hour to watch smoke pour out of the flaming shaft through the hole newly burned in the roof.

The blaze, reported shortly after 12 o'clock noon, was extinguished by 1:10 p. m. after four engine companies, two hook and ladder trucks, and a rescue truck had been rushed to the scene.

Chief William J. Mahoney said the fire started when a spark from a workman's torch caught fire on the roof, where repairs were being made. Wooden girders collapsed shortly afterward and fell down the eight-story linen shaft to the sub cellar, starting the fire at the bottom.

Firemen battled the blaze and caught it when it had progressed to the third floor of the Hotel. Chief Mahoney set the damage at $1,000.

Meanwhile an auction of hotel furniture conducted by Charles F. Hale and Son, Inc., continued uninterrupted. Elevators in a nearby shaft were operating normally by 1 p. m.

The building will be occupied by the John Hancock Life Insurance Company when completely renovated.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Limits of Majority Rule" will be the topic of the fourth in a series of Lowell Institute Lectures on "The Belief in the Common Man," by Prof. Carl. J. Friederich at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture by Dr. Lorie Tarshis, Professor of Economics at Tufts College. Professor Tarshis spent last year doing research work as a Carnegie Research Associate for the National Bureau of Economic Research in New York. In Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, at 8 p. m.

Lecture on Occupied France by Karl Cate, under the auspices of the Alliance and First Parish Club, with the proceeds to benefit the Lord Mayor's Fund in Liverpool, a fund designed to aid the war work of the Unitarian Church in Liverpool, England. At the First Parish Church in Brookline, 8:30 p. m.

Symposium: What youth has done, is doing and must do for democracy's cause, will be discussed by Thomas Vondrak, a member of the Czechoslovakian motorized propaganda troops, now a member of the Czech National Alliance; Richard Leacock, former staff member of the British newsletter, "The Week," now active with the Fight for Freedom Committee; Georges Gerrard, President of the Harvard Chapter of the France Forever Committee, and M. H. Chu, a graduate student at Harvard, who has spent several years in China working with the war wounded and homeless Chinese. This is a Ford Hall Youth Forum and will be held at Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Miniatures" will be the topic of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Poetry reading given by Paul F. Engle, poet and lecturer on poetry at Iowa State University, in Room 11, Sever Hall, Harvard, at 4:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Winter Seen Delaying U. S. Aid to Soviet

Winter weather, which is favorable to the Russian defense scheme, is a serious handicap to delivering the supplies needed if Russia is to win, in the opinion of Prof. Samuel Hazzard Cross, head of Harvard's Slavic Language and Literature Department, and an authority on Russia.

Professor Cross was the principal speaker at today's meeting of the Boston Advertising Club in Hotel Statler.

He expressed the opinion it is not likely the Germans will advance the 700 miles from Rostov to the Baku oil fields before Spring, because the weather in the Northern Cacausus is very severe.

However, he added, Russia cannot win without great aid from the United States, and it may be some time before the railroad from the Gulf of Persia to the Caspian Sea can be reconstructed. This rail line, Professor Cross said, was very lightly made, and will need rebuilding to carry the heavy loads of defense goods.

The Port of Archangel has a very narrow passage, Professor Cross pointed out, which makes it difficult to use in winter, although Soviet ice breakers have rendered good service.

A Nazi-controlled Russia potentially would be devastating for the whole world, Professor Cross told his hearers, but he cautioned against believing Germans will have "a picnic" in trying to organize Russia as part of their system.

An initial difficulty in establishing control of Russian industry is the difficulty of language, with the necessity of having a German foreman to direct Russian workmen in every plant presenting great practical difficulties, he said. Also, the Russians are trained in guerrilla warfare and pacification of such a vast country is no easy task, Professor Cross continued.

Communism of the pre-war variety is "toally finished," Professor Cross declared. "Every war in which the Russians have engaged in the last 150 years has been followed by a revolution, and any revolution in Russia today would of necessity have to be toward the right," he explained.

Furthermore Russia will come out of this war—win, lose, or draw—in so weakened a condition that Communism will probably cease to present any danger, he said.

Although half of Russian industry is in enemy hands and its major cities besieged, the outlook is far from hopeless, Professor Cross held. Half of European Russia and 60 per cent of its railways were in enemy hands during the last war but in the end the enemy was defeated, he pointed out.

Police Patrol Boat

The Metropolitan District Commission today awarded a $4,250 contract for a 28-foot police patrol boat to Carl N. Veatle of New Bedford, Mass. The new boat, expected in 60 days, will be assigned to the Charles River Basin.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, warmer tonight; lowest temperature near 34 degrees; Wednesday mostly cloudy, warmer in the morning turning colder in the late afternoon or at night; fresh southwest winds tonight becoming fresh to strong Wednesday morning, shifting to northwest in the afternoon.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, much warmer tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy, occasional light rain or snow east and north portions, warmer than today but turning colder in the late afternoon; fresh to strong southwest winds tonight and Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, much warmer tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy with occasional light rain changing to snow flurries over the north portion, warmer in the morning becoming colder in the afternoon; fresh to strong southwest winds tonight shifting to west to northwest Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy and warmer turning colder in the late afternoon or at night; fresh to strong southwest winds tonight shifting to westerly on Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Increasing southwest winds becoming fresh to strong tonight, strong southwest winds Wednesday morning shifting to west and northwest in the afternoon; increasing cloudiness tonight becoming overcast on Wednesday, good visibility.

Block Island to Hatteras: Gentle to moderate northerly winds extreme south becoming variable Wednesday and gentle to moderate south and southwest winds central and north portions increasing to fresh on Wednesday; weather fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	29	New York	35	33
Chicago	26	22	Norfolk	41	40
Kansas City	36	36	Philadelphia	38	37
Miami	69	67	St. Louis	27	27
Minneapolis	32	28	San Francisco	46	40
New Orleans	44	39	Washington	30	27

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 25, 1941.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:25 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 5:05 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:45 p. m.

Louisiana Reform Is Found In Danger of Serious Setback

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—What was hailed nationally in 1939 as one of the most welcome and spectacular political reform moves of the century, the upheaval that ended the 12-year dictatorship of Huey Long and his successors in Louisiana, is today believed to be in danger of a serious setback, undermined by public apathy, possibly unskilled technical and political leadership, and vigorous reaction by the still potent machine forces.

Coming as a surprise to outside observers, and to many in Louisiana as well, has been the rapid development of evidence in recent months that the administration of Gov. Sam Jones, as hard and earnestly as it has tried, is unable to make its reforms "stick." Much of its program to put the State Government back into the hands of the people, and to streamline administration, has been largely nullified, chiefly by court action, and another important reform measure is in jeopardy.

This situation has deep national significance. The era of "Kingfish" Huey Long, who ruled Louisiana with an iron hand, even after he'd relinquished the Governorship to go to the United States Senate, is a dark but vital chapter of American history. The overthrow of the Long regime by "Sam" Jones and a coalition of elements "fed up" with the corruption and terroristic methods of the machine, created more news, news from Maine to California. Whether this episode will warrant another chapter in history because of its failure or because of its success, is now to be determined.

In the first place, one of the Jones administration's prize reform measures, the State reorganization bill, aimed to create safeguards against spending excesses and to put government on a more efficient, fool-proof basis, was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. This law had consolidated 117 boards, commissions and separate State bodies into 22 integrated, centralized agencies, preventing duplication, speeding administration, increasing efficiency, and decreasing costs.

Governor Jones, who isn't a demagogue, or the type to seek personal aggrandizement for political reasons, is, however, universally called plain "Sam." He points out—from his desk in the magnificent State House here, down in front of which stands a huge bronze statue of Huey Pierce Long—that tax collections for the first 11 months of the fiscal year ending June 31, increased by $4,375,479, and that the costs of collecting them were sliced from $2.47 per $100 to $1.50.

But that reorganization act was voided, first by the Baton Rouge District Court, and later by the State Supreme Court in a 5-to-2 decision, chiefly because the Legislature failed to specify the date that the amendment was submitted to the voters, and because the court held that the provisions should have been contained in two amendments, not one.

Was this bill poorly drawn up? Did the righteous zeal for reform lead to unintentional errors, to oversights, in the field of technicalities? Observers here are surprised that such seemingly simple mistakes, with such tremendously overpowering results, could happen under an administration led by a lawyer, and based on a desire for a government of law.

Act Nullified

Then came the nullification of the Crime Commission, an agency created by legislative act and popular referendum, as part of the Jones program, to complete investigations into the political scandals which gave rise to the clean-up movement, and to recover State money and property grafted away by machine politicians. The Legislature appropirated $500,000, and the commission set out on its job. In 10 months it recovered $211,135 in cash and $478,520 in property, forced collection of $657,600 in delinquent taxes and licenses, brought 26 indictments against 16 persons, and in August had more than $1,323,347 in claims pending.

But the Baton Rouge court forbade further dispensing of the money on the grounds that it had been improperly appropriated. The Supreme Court upheld this finding and the Commission, after making a valiant effort to operate without funds, closed up in September. Meanwhile, the act itself is under attack.

Then there's another Jones reform measure that's had hard sledding. This one, also voted in by the people as a constitutional amendment, required the City of New Orleans to install voting machines for the January municipal election next year. City and State were each to pay half the cost. New Orleans was chosen as the setting for this move because of the heavy politicalization of the election machine. But that very fact has served in effect to nullify this whole effort. New Orleans, of all Louisiana, did not give Jones and his reform move a majority, but was content to retain and support the Maestri-Leche-Long machine. Efforts to get the voting machines into the bailiwick of this group, the last standing segment of the old Long machine, have proved vain. When the city said it did not have the money, the State offered to advance its share, but was estopped by court action. The constitutionality of the law is now before the Supreme Court, having been attacked on the grounds that the title is defective; once more a technicality.

Meanwhile, perhaps one of the most important of the Jones reform measures is tottering, the civil service law. This too was passed by the Legislature and approved by a large majority of the voters. It was projected, says the Governor, first to improve the efficiency of government by employing only those qualified for the jobs, and second to give permanancy of tenure to State service, freeing workers from dependence on political favoritism.

It was the free and open operation of the spoils system under the old machine which many believe gave it the underlying power to maintain itself in office.

But the constitutionality of this bill, too, has been attacked on the grounds that it exempts employees of the Governor, Attorney General, and State Crime Commission from civil service requirements; that it provides a preference be given war veterans; and that the inhibition against employees making political speeches is an infringement of freedom of speech.

This case was heard Nov. 12 before a district judge, who must rule on it within 30 days. If the measure is invalidated by this court it will be taken to the State Supreme Court.

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JOHN HOWELL
434 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Tropical Air of West Indies an Allure to Tourists

Schedule of cruises to popular ports planned by the Swedish America liner Kungsholm.

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A full winter and spring schedule of cruises to popular ports of the West Indies will be carried out by the Kungsholm, only luxury liner now operating in this specialized service.

The Swedish America Line, after seeing their ship complete a successful season of summer and fall cruises, decided to continue with a series of voyages to the West Indies ranging from 11 to 19 days' duration. The huge ship had capacity sailings all during the summer and fall months.

An interesting itinerary has been worked out by the experienced staff of the Kungsholm with such romantic ports as Cap Haitien, Haiti; Curacao, D. W. I.; Cristobal, Canal Zone; San Blas Islands, Panama; and Venezuela among those to be visited. A wide variety of land tours also can be included in the traveler's cruise itinerary at a very moderate cost to passengers.

The next sailing of the Kungsholm will be on Dec. 19 for a 16-day cruise over Christmas and New Year's, with calls at Cap Haitien, Curacao, San Blas Islands, Cristobal, and Havana. Later cruises are listed for Jan. 6, Jan. 23, Feb. 14, March 7, March 20, April 2, and April 16.

Acadia Returns

The cruise liner Acadia, which returned to New York Saturday after a six weeks' voyage to West Africa for the U. S. Maritime Commission, will re-enter the passenger service of the Alcoa Steamship immediately. Losing no time, the Acadia will sail Thursday on a 14-day cruise to Trinidad and other islands of the West Indies. After her return to New York on Dec. 11 the Acadia will make a series of four and five-day cruises to Bermuda throughout the holiday season.

Colorado Sports

With 51 of the 64 peaks in the United States of more than 14,000 feet in altitude right in Colorado's back yard this State has become one of the leading winter sport areas in the nation. This winter a long and varied list of skiing events have been scheduled for Colorado. These have been approved by the Southern Rocky Mountain Ski Association. Many of these will take place in the vicinity of Denver which this season will offer additional facilities to snow devotees. One of the popular centers in the Denver region is the Winter Sports Park which enjoys a combination of altitude and latitude productive of snow of texture which is ideal for skiing. An additional tow has been installed in this area this year. Throughout the State, in fact, many other improvements have been made for the skiers' benefit.

Uruguay Summer

Yes, it soon will be the good old summer time in Uruguay, smallest of the republics of South America. People are taking off topcoats and getting out lawn mowers as the sun beams down warmer and warmer by the day. Also preparations are being made to greet many visitors from the United States who wish to leave snow and ice behind.

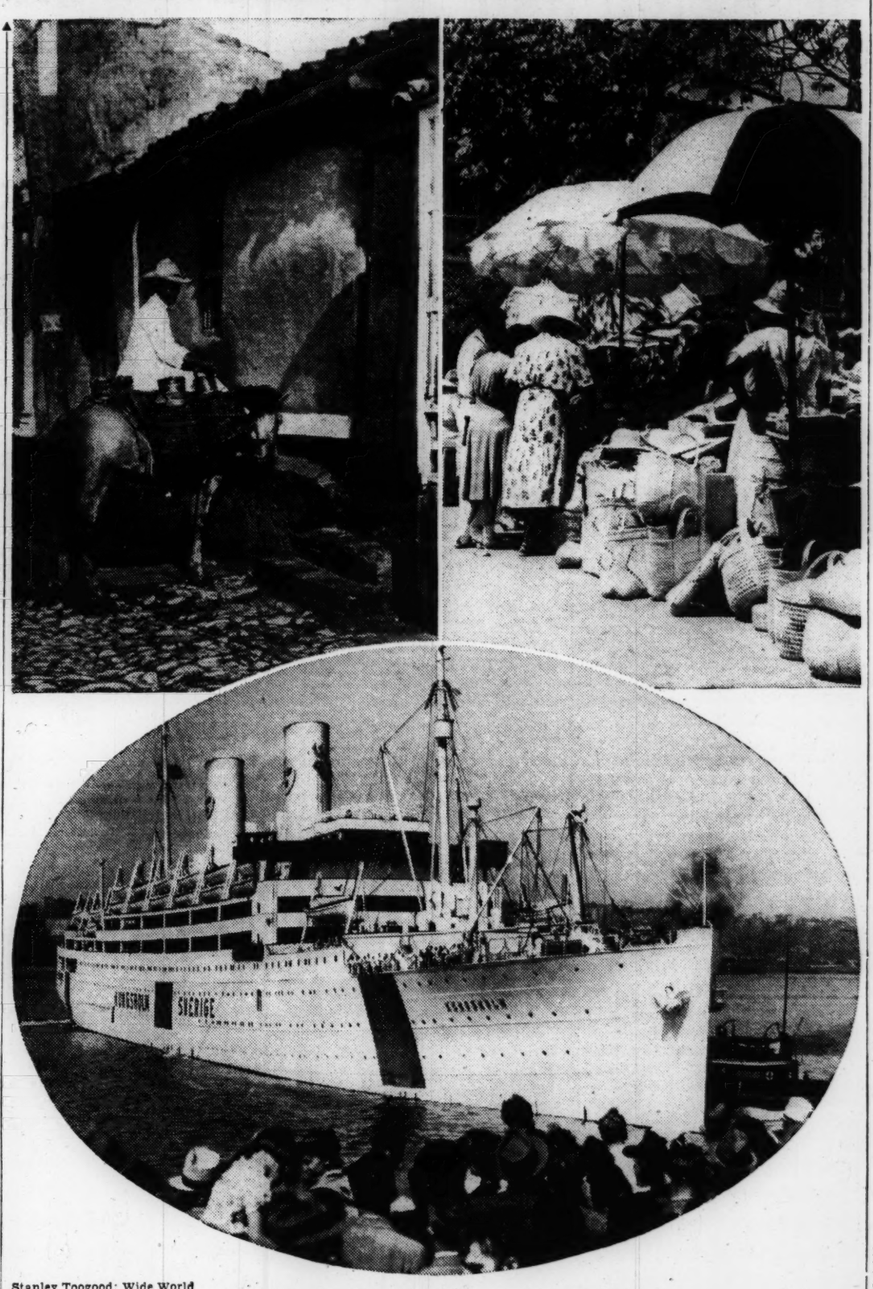
Uruguay has many fine beaches and it is along these fronts that a general house-cleaning program has started. Hotel owners are decorating their establishments in new colors and colorful beach umbrellas and tents are springing up on the sands like mushrooms. According to Moore-McCormack Lines, who operate the Good Neighbor Fleet to the East Coast of South America, Uruguay will open its beaches the second week in December. Montevideo has four outstanding beaches with Pocitos considered the most beautiful. Others in the immediate vicinity include Ramirez, Malvin, Buceo, and Carrasco. The latter is linked by an excellent highway with the city.

Puerto Rico Ready

There will be no lack of accommodations for visitors to Puerto Rico this winter. Large building and expansion programs now are being completed to take care of the increasing number of tourists expected to visit Uncle Sam's tropical isle during the next few months. Finishing touches are being put on the $1,000,000 Normandie Hotel. The building, considered one of the most unusual in the world, is modeled after the forward decks of the S. S. Normandie. Hotel Condado in San Juan is spending $50,000 in improvements and the Escambron Beach Club is undergoing extensive repairs. In the heart of Puerto Rico's mountains, less than an hour from San Juan, the historic Coamo Spring's Hotel is being extended and reconditioned. A new open-air swimming pool also is being constructed and soon will be ready for the influx of winter tourists.

Travel Notes

A passport isn't necessary for Mexico or Nassau . . . The Baldy Mountain ski lift at Sun Valley is the longest sectional chair type ski lift in the world with a vertical ascent of 3,200 feet in a distance of two miles . . . Brazil is the fourth largest country in the world, with a land area bigger than the United States plus a new Texas . . . Mexico's Pyramid of the Sun is about 40 miles by car from Mexico City . . . There are 49 guest ranches in the vicinity of Tucson, Arizona . . . Vacation guests now are "beaching" along the sunny Southern California seashore . . . Havana's winter season is under way well ahead of its usual time indicating a banner year in store for this colorful tourist center.



Stanley Toogood; Wide World

All Aboard for a Trip to the Southward

Upper left—A Cuban milkman makes his rounds on horseback. Upper right—The native bazaar at Nassau, in the Bahamas, where coconut straw and sisal fiber baskets, hats, and rugs are sold. Lower—The Swedish America liner Kungsholm, which will make a series of voyages to the West Indies.

Los Angeles County Revises Relief Plan for Single Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — In asking single unattached women on County relief to move into public quarters or have their budgets halved, the County has directly improved living conditions of many unemployable women, has reduced the cost at least one-eighth in this category, and has indirectly benefited families on relief, although in some quarters the drive has been branded as an un-American move setting up a "concentration camp" for persons whose only crime seems to be lack of solvency.

Of the 4,000 unemployable women on the rolls when the County set its new policy last Oct. 3, some 600 have indicated their willingness to move into County institutions; about 1,000 others have found homes with relatives or friends, thereby cutting their budgets in half; a handful have been forced off the rolls on "discovery" of legally responsible relatives solvent, and the rest are being maintained until Dec. 31 on the average budget of $19 per person, rooming in private domiciles throughout the County.

Officials are studying the situation to see what policy to pursue after the first of the year, inasmuch as there aren't enough public quarters for all.

Former Nurses' Homes

"Marengo House," a series of wooden buildings on the grounds of the County Hospital, which had been used as nurses' homes, is being turned over to the unemployable women, with some 300 beds available, 90 per cent in individual rooms. Nurses had begun to move out a year ago when the County changed its policy to allow nurses $40 cash monthly for room and board, rather than provide such maintenance.

It was "Marengo House" which gave rise to the "concentration-camp" charge, although most of those objecting did so on grounds of regimentation, admitting it was probably cleaner and more wholesome than the average private quarters to which the women had been reduced.

About 100 others are being assigned to Rancho Los Amigos, the County Farm.

After the usual tussle between humanitarian and economic motives, the County's Chief Administrative Officer, Wayne Allen, and the Director of the Department of Public Assistance, Lawrence Schrieber, persuaded the Board of Supervisors on Oct. 3 to confront the women with the choice.

The officials agreed that such a step was necessary because (1) the lapsing of the State Relief Administration had added a burden to the County, (2) the savings of as much as $10 per woman per month on rent and utilities would alleviate the limitations of a fixed budget in the face of rising costs, and (3) increased living costs were preventing many of the women from living as well on $19 a month "outside" as they could "inside."

Chief Benefit

Although more public attention was focused on the "concentration-camp" angle, the chief benefit to the County, so far, Mr. Schrieber emphasized, was the placing of women in homes of friends or relatives.

More clients were placed in private homes this way in 30 days than had been "prodded off" in a year's time, it was estimated, indicating that as much as $10,000 a month is being saved County taxpayers, who receive no help from State or Federal funds in this category.

The degree of legal responsibility is parent-child and husband-wife, and vice versa. Whenever a legally responsible person is found solvent, the County institutes proceedings under the law for "failure to provide."

Those coming forward with "moral" responsibility include brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, grand-parents, grand-children, and willing and able friends.

Of the 104,000 who are listed as unemployables receiving County-administered aid, 22,000 are accounted for in 4,500 family cases, whose hard-pressed budgets of $34.83 a month are expected to be favorably affected by the new policy.

As a move for greater efficiency in use of tax funds, officials believe the new policy is jutifiable in improving the use of $1,000,000 monthly from local property taxes alone, with an indirect benefit to the $2,500,000 in Federal and State subventions which the County also administers in "public assistance."

Iroquois Confederacy Now Part of U. S., Court Holds Indians Subject to Draft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Six feathered, buckskin-clad Indian leaders of the Iroquois Indian Confederacy accepted the loss of their tribes' independence from the United States with characteristic stoicism and silently filed out of United States Circuit Court of Appeals here yesterday to return up-State to tell their peoples that they were now American citizens, whether they liked it or not.

They had contended before the court that, under a treaty between their Confederacy and the United States 150 years ago, their peoples constituted a separate nation and were not subject to United States laws. The immediate point of litigation was an attempt to bring about the release of Warren Eldreth Green, their kinsman, from service under the Selective Service Act.

Judge Jerome Frank ruled, however, that Congress had made Indians citizens by legislative enactment in 1924 and last year made all citizens subject to the draft and, therefore, military training requirements applied equally to Iroquois youths.

"We find ourselves compelled to decide against Green, although, because of the historic relations of the United States to the Indians, we reach that conclusion most reluctantly," the Court ruled. "Assuming, arguendo, the validity of his argument as to the treaty status of the Indian tribe to which he belongs, and that the statutes of 1924 and 1940 are at variance with that status, yet those statutes are not on that account unconstitutional."

Judge Frank held that where domestic statutes conflict with treaties, the domestic courts are bound by domestic statutes. Judges Thomas W. Swan and Harrie B. Chase concurred in the decision.

Dutch to Supervise White Russia Farms

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (AP)—One hundred Dutch farmers are now at Lodz in German-occupied Poland en route to White Russia and the Ukraine, where they will become managers of communal farms and leaders in agricultural villages under German direction, Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative information service, said today.

At Lodz the farmers will learn their work, study agricultural machinery and be vaccinated.

FLUFF Dessert Hint

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Sideglances in Washington: Neutrality a Little Sticky

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Roosevelt neutrality:
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be a paragon of neutrality when she attends the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia Saturday.

Mother of three sons in the Navy and Marine Corps and only one in the Army, Mrs. Roosevelt will spend half the game in the Army stands and half in the Navy. Asked which she will cheer for, she replied: "Both."

Does it!:
Speaking of neutrality, Representative William Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma, has this to say in his weekly letter to constituents:

"There are two sides to every question. Yes, and there are two sides to a sheet of flypaper, but it makes a whale of difference to the fly which side he chooses to light on."

How it started:
A new national tradition will be born this Christmas Eve when the tree-lighting ceremony that has taken place in capital parks since 1923 is moved to the White House grounds on specific invitation of President Roosevelt.

Here is the way the tradition has evolved:

1923—President Coolidge lit a Green Mountain fir on the ellipse presented by Middlebury College.

1924—The living spruce that served for the next 10 years was set up in Sherman Square by the American Forestry Association.

1934—The ceremony was transferred to Lafayette Park.

At last year's lighting, the President suggested that thereafter the ceremony take place in the White House grounds, under official auspices. Two oriental spruces will be used alternately, so that neither will have to bear the electric burden two years in succession.

Stay-at-home:
Mrs. Roosevelt will not accept the invitation of the Inter-American Commission of Women to visit South America.

"A lot of Spanish lessons are going to waste," lamented one press association reporter who has been studying diligently ever since the invitation was first extended a year ago.

Rollins College Dean to Go West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Dr. Winslow S. Anderson will end a 14-year term as Dean at Rollins College in June, 1942, when he will become the sixth President of Whitman College in Walla Walla, Wash.

His association with Rollins has been one of wide achievement and his departure will leave a vacancy on many boards and committees of the Southwest having to do with civic and defense matters as well as educational.

At Whitman College, Dr. Anderson will succeed Dr. W. A. Bratton, who has retired. Whitman is the oldest non-sectarian endowed college in the Northwest, having been founded in 1859. It has an enrollment of approximately 700 and is a fully accredited Liberal Arts College.

Farmers in N. C. To Aid Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Food for freedom" is the slogan adopted by North Carolina farmers, who recently mobilized for national defense in a series of ten meetings. Key farmers from every section of the State took part, together with representatives from the various agencies dedicated to the promotion of better and more profitable farming.

Dean I. O. Schaub of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture said reports from farm agents indicated a wholesome spirit of co-operation, adding that a house-to-house canvass of every one of North Carolina's 280,000 farms would be made prior to Dec. 1, in addition to which educational meetings will be held in the various townships and communities to explain the seriousness of the food-for-defense situation. He announced that "we have been asked to increase the production of milk 4 per cent, eggs 11 per cent, cattle and calves 12 per cent, sheep and lambs 11 per cent and other foods in proportion to necessity.

"Our first job," Dean Schaub went on, "is to see that no farmer is a liability in the defense program. There are 98,000 farms in North Carolina without a cow; 86,604 have no hogs, and 33,153 have no chickens." Farmers, he said, should raise enough food to meet their needs and release surpluses to the democracies, in large amounts.

Made in a jiffy! Delicious!

Postum

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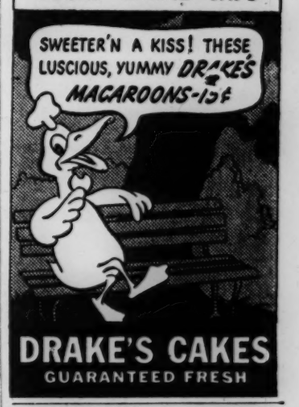

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GUARANTEED FRESH

FAMOUS ALL-BRAN MUFFINS. EASY TO MAKE. DELICIOUS!

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KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening	¾ cup milk
¼ cup sugar	1 cup flour
1 egg	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup All-Bran	2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 6 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2¼ inches in diameter.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Bombs Won't Break British, Returned Harvard Man Says

"The morale of the British people will never be broken by bombs," said Dr. John Gordon, head of the Department of Epidemiology at Harvard University, addressing members of the Brookline Workshop of the British War Relief Society yesterday.

He said that he had come up to London from his field station in Salisbury the morning after one of the heaviest air raids of last spring and found that the only visible effect upon the survivors was the strained look on their faces. That, he affirmed, is typical of how the British are meeting their difficulties.

Dr. Gordon, who spoke at a tea given by the executive committee of the Workshop at the home of Mrs. William Jason Mixter in Brookline, returned just last week from England, where he has been serving for more than a year as director of the American Red Cross-Harvard Field Unit and where he was also liaison officer with the Ministry of Health. In both capacities he had generous opportunity to observe the effect of total war upon the morale and the way of life in Britain.

He is convinced that the Battle of Britain has been won, so far, by the new and greatly improved method the British have for detecting the approach of enemy aircraft, which he characterized as 100 per cent infallible and the success of which, he said, was at first completely baffling to the Germans.

On the question of food, Dr. Gordon stated that there was sufficient so that no one need be really undernourished, but he did remark that, at the Thanksgiving dinner which he had in this country just after he arrived, he ate the equivalent of two weeks' rations in Britain.

Substantial material aid is being received, he said, from the United States and from Boston itself. Once when an alert sounded while he was on a road in Wiltshire, he stopped in at the nearest house to wait until the danger had passed. There he found billeted a mother and her two children who had been evacuated from London, and the mother proudly showed him a complete layette for her new baby. The layette had been sent in relief supplies from Boston, she told him.

Dr. Gordon was introduced by Mrs. Roger Lee, head of the Brookline Workshop. Pourers at the tea were Mrs. Samuel Mixter and Mrs. Charles G. Mixter.

Benefit Showing Of Russian Film

A benefit performance of the Russian film, "Alexander Nevsky," will be held tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Fine Arts Theater, Boston, in aid of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief. The film is Serge Eisenstein's satire on the thirteenth century blitz on Russia that failed. In addition there will be late Russian newsreels and a film of the Leningrad Ballet.

Dr. Hugh Cabot, chairman of the Russian War Relief Committee, will speak; and a group of Boston debutantes and post-debutantes, headed by Miss Margaret Gardner and Miss Gloria Gilman, will sell flowers which have been donated for the occasion. Also a gift are records of Russian music, which will be sold at the theater.

On the executive committee, and active in the sale of tickets, are Mrs. Bruce C. Hopper, Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, Miss Betty Dumaine and Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue.

Exhibit of Rare Buttons Planned

An exhibit and sale of rare and unusual buttons will be held by the Bay State Button Club next Monday in the Newton Center Woman's Club from 1 to 10 p. m.

This is the first of such exhibits arranged by the club, and in it will be included a number of interesting displays. The club announces that many of its trays of specimens are from the finest collections in the East and that some of them have recently been awarded prizes at the National Exhibit in Chicago.

The hobby of button collecting has grown in popularity lately and this exhibit, which is open to the public, provides an opportunity to see a wide selection of buttons.

Prizes are to be given for the best collections.

Talk on Production For Job Council

Miss Mary L. Guyton, Supervisor of Adult Civic Education for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will be the speaker tomorrow evening at the meeting of the Women's Job Council at the English High School, Montgomery Street, Boston, at 7 o'clock. Miss Guyton's subject will be "The Battle of Production."

Miss Carolyn LeVers, Chairman of the Job Council, will preside.

The Women's Job Council is a non-profit organization conducted by the Women's Service Clubs of Boston to assist unemployed older women find their place in the business world.

State Cuts Down Garage Rentals

State employees garaging State-owned vehicles in their own garages will no longer receive garage rent from the State, Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, has ruled.

"Those who are getting free transportation to and from work in State cars should be willing to store the car in their private garage without charge to the State," Mr MacDonald stated.

Approximately 200 employees are affected by the ruling. Garage rents ranged from $5 to $6 a month for each car.

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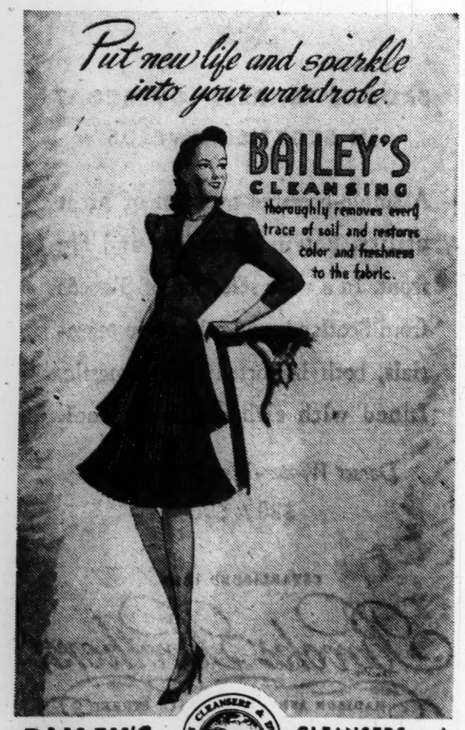

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By a Staff Photographer

Giving British Relief a Boost

Looking over articles for sale in the glassware shop of the "Piccadilly Arcade," a bazaar being held today and tomorrow at 383 Boylston Street, Boston, by the English Speaking Union and Bundles for Britain, are (left to right): Mrs. Charles E. Bacon and Mrs. Sydney Winslow. In charge of the shop are Mrs. George S. West and Mrs. Hamilton Osgood.

Boston Gets Chance to See Copies of Piccadilly Shops

Piccadilly Arcade in London, long since shattered by Nazi bombs, will be simulated in Boston today and tomorrow at 383 Boylston Street, where the English Speaking Union War Relief Committee and Bundles for Britain are holding a joint bazaar.

From 10 to 5 o'clock on both days the public may visit facsimiles of the famous shops of Piccadilly and purchase clothing, china, books, silver, bric-a-brac, and many other things, with the knowledge that the profits from the sale will go to the aid of war victims.

The decorations are to be credited to Mrs. David Sigourney, who conceived the murals painted on muslin, of coaching scenes and formalized flowers.

Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth will manage the Fine Arts Shop. Her assistants are Mrs. Hamilton Osgood, Mrs. George Saltonstall West, Mrs. Everett Morss, Mrs. Rufus Sewall, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Miss Elizabeth C. Leland, Miss Frances Hunter, Mrs. William deFord Beal and Miss Elizabeth Weld.

Mrs. William Brace Pratt and Mrs. Samuel D. Warren will be in charge at the door.

In charge of the evening clothes will be Mrs. Sidney Winslow, Jr., assisted by Mrs. Thomas Little. The Book Shop will be handled by Mrs. Henry McBurney Parker. Her list of assistants includes Mrs. Charles F. Hovey, Miss Dorothy Rackermann, Miss Jane Magrew, and Mrs. Charles Higginson.

The table for the sale of English-Speaking Union emblems will be under Mrs. Franklin Davis' direction, and Bundles For Britain's emblems will be sold by Mrs. Frank G. Webster, Miss Alice Reynolds and Mrs. John McKey.

Mrs. Charles E. Bacon will supervise the silver table. At the miscellaneous table, Mrs. Joseph Valentine, Miss Henrietta Sharon, and Mrs. Edward Hodges will be on duty.

Among others assisting are Mrs. Henry Jackson, Miss Julia Stephenson, Mrs. William B. Long and Mrs. Livingston Davis.

Panama Abolishes Gambling And Drops National Lottery

Foreign Trade Flashes

Public gambling has been abolished in Panama, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Regional Office of the United States Department of Commerce at Boston.

All gambling concessions operating in Panama have been revoked by the new Government, Mr. Smith explained. This action is reported to have been hailed with enthusiastic approval by the commercial community in Panama. Not only are the concessions canceled, but the Government has declared all bonds forfeited.

Furthermore, the so-called "constitution drawing," of the National Beneficent Lottery, with a grand prize of $500,000, which had been advertised for April 26, 1942, has been called off. This would have been the largest drawing ever held in the Republic.

British Dyes Improve

Indications are that the British dyestuffs industry is currently in a relatively favorable position.

Not only have the color manufacturers been able to increase their range by a number of specialized products which before the war were wholly imported, but research toward filling the few remaining important gaps in the list of British produced colors is active. Measures being taken to further production of intermediates in regard both to variety and quantity are also said to be successful. Prior to the war, although the list of British-made intermediates was extensive, there were a few notable omissions.

Congo Yields Riches

Current activity in the mining industry of the Belgian Congo is at capacity levels. In the order of value, copper, gold, and tin are the three leading metals exported from the area. The copper is at present being sold chiefly to the United States, and the United Kingdom; the refined tin entirely to the United States; the tin ore to the United Kingdom, and al' of the gold is being shipped to the Union of South Africa.

Canada Expands Paper

As a result of wartime developments, Canada's paper industry has begun the production of a number of specialty items never before manufactured in Canadian mills. About six of the leading Canadian newsprint companies are now producing these new paper products, chiefly for export to the United States.

The main new product is a sulphite corrugated paper developed as a substitute for draft corrugated paper. Output is running between 5,000 and 6,000 tons a week, with production contracted for until the end of the year.

Vast Post-War Plan Held Need

A vast stabilizing program of government development of river valleys, urban re-planning, terminal railroad facilities, trunk highways and other public works will be necessary to abate the severity of the "inevitable" post-war depression in England and the United States, Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of the Harvard School of Public Administration declared last night.

Speaking before the Boston chapter of the American Statistical Association in a meeting at the Harvard Faculty Club, Professor Hansen said such a program could be worked out only with increased governmental control.

Prof. J. Anton DeHaas of the same school was another speaker. Theodore H. Brown, President of the chapter, presided.

Newell Heads A. P. Group

William P. Newell, Managing Editor of the Concord Daily Monitor and New Hampshire Patriot, was elected Chairman yesterday of the New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island members of the Associated Press. He was chosen at the fall meeting of the group to succeed Victor Morse of the Brattleboro (Vt.) Reformer.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m. — Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-26m)
3:45 News in English.
4:00 Dance Music.
4:30 Defense News in Portuguese.
4:45 Broadway Melodies.
5:00 News in Portuguese.
5:15 Piano Interlude.
5:30 Discoteca Victor.
6:00 News (English).
6:15 Closing Stocks.
6:30 WBOS Sports Pages of the Air.
6:45 Three Suns Trio.
7:00 News (Portuguese).
7:15 Viennese Ensemble.
7:30 American Aviation.
7:45 Dance Music.
8:00 America Thinks.
8:15 Semi-Classic Music.
8:30 Music Appreciation.
9:00 News in Spanish.
9:15 Raymond Gram Swing.
9:30 NBC Symphony (Spanish).
10:30 News in English.
10:45 Raymond Gram Swing.
11:00 Dance Music.

G.O.P. Women To Hear N. Y. Vice-Chairman

Miss Jane Todd, Vice-Chairman of the New York Republican State Committee and member of the New York State Assembly, will be the principal speaker at the meeting tomorrow of the Women's Republican Organization of Massachusetts.

Luncheon at 12:30 at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, will be preceded at 11 a. m. by a meeting of the President's Council in the French Room of the Club.

Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will preside during the day. Other guest speakers will be Angier L. Goodwin, President of the Massachusetts Senate, State Representatives Margaret L. Spear and Leslie B. Cutler, and Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Republican National Committee member.

Town Workers Of Braintree Seek Pay Rise

Braintree town employees are preparing a petition asking for a 15 per cent wage increase "for the duration of the national emergency" which they will present to the annual town meeting.

The town employee leaders point to the general upswing in living costs in the local industrial defense area, and unfavorable comparison of town wages with wages in local industries engaged in defense activities. General plan of action will be discussed by 500 employees at a meeting this week.

It was made clear that the increase was "for the duration" only and was expected to be retracted when local employment conditions become more normal. The committee also intends to point out that Braintree town employees were subjected to a 15 per cent pay cut during the depression years.

Members of the Braintree Teachers' Association, one of the groups active in initiating the movement for the increase, will meet separately. Police, firemen and all other town employees are represented in the blanket petition.

Federal Judges Gather in Boston

Federal judges from the greater part of New England and delegates of the bar meet today in Boston in their second annual two-day conference.

Meeting in executive session today in the Federal Building, the conferees are scheduled to consider judicial business in the First Judicial Circuit, comprising most of New England.

Calvert Magruder, Senior Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, will preside over tomorrow's session. Judge Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court; Henry P. Chandler, administrative director of the U. S. courts; Judge George C. Sweeney, senior justice of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts; and Arthur T. Vanderbilt, former President of the American Bar Association, are listed among the invited speakers.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Wednesday, Nov. 26
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Vermont Guards Agriculture By Training Farm Mechanics

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 25 — Vermont agriculture is not to be caught short of skilled farm mechanics because of the steady exodus of skilled workmen from farm communities into urban defense industries. In 12 of the 14 counties of the State "out-of-school" young men and young women—nearly 1,000 of them—are being taught mechanical skills, with emphasis being placed upon repairing and rebuilding farm machinery.

There are 67 courses already being offered in 45 centers in Vermont, under the supervision of W. Howard Martin, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education. More than 1,000 youths were trained in various courses last year, and Mr. Martin says that it is expected that there will be 100 courses with an enrollment of 1,500 young men and young women before next spring.

Twenty-seven courses now in full swing are being conducted along the lines of truck, tractor, and farm machinery repair, and auto mechanics.

All courses are being operated by the regularly established State and local educational agencies, the District Superintendent of Schools assuming responsibility for the courses in his area. All expenses are reimbursed to the towns by the State through a special Federal appropriation which amounts to $50,000 for the current year. Approximately $15,000 of this amount has been expended for equipment needed to operate the courses in the high schools.

Most popular of the courses offered are: Operation, care, and repair of tractors, trucks and automobiles; metal working, including sheet metal, cold metal, forging, machinery repair, gas and electric welding; woodworking, which, however, does not include furniture or cabinet making; and elementary electricity, including operation, repair, and care of electrical equipment and wiring for light and power uses.

Schools are now being conducted in Vergennes, Bristol, North Bennington, Hardwick, Peacham, St. Johnsbury, Hinesburg, Canaan, Concord, Bakersfield, Swanton, Enosburg Falls, Highgate Center, Richford, Morrisville, Newbury, Bradford, North Troy, Derby, Orleans, Brandon, Poultney, Wallingford, Brattleboro, Ludlow, and Chester.

Flood Control

A concerted effort to obtain remedial flood control measures by the Federal Government in the Otto Creek district is being made by farmers and businessmen in towns extending from Lincoln in Addison County to Clarendon in Rutland County.

Representations have been made by more than 250 persons, and at hearings, to Lieut. Col. L. S. Dillon, district engineer of the New York Engineering Department, F. P. Gilbert of the United States Soil Conservation Department and W. S. Bell of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Damage running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars has been claimed by farmers and industrialists of the Otto Creek area. The petitioners urge the dredging of the New Haven River and better drainage facilities through the Otto Creek valley.

Crime Board

Gov. William H. Wills has announced the appointment of five Vermont members of the Interstate Crime Commission, which is established and maintained by the 48 States and the Federal Government. They are: Attorney General Alban J. Parker, Ara J. Griggs, Chief Inspector of the Motor Vehicle Department; Mrs. Edna Johnson, director of the probation and parole division of the Public Welfare Department; Senator Hollis I. Loveland of Rutland and Representative Frederick R. Brush of Arlington.

The Commission will co-operate with other States in the control of crime and the enactment of uniform crime laws.

Egg Industry

A new industry—the manufacture of egg powder—has been established in St. Albans and already has a weekly pay roll of $2,500. The new plant, a defense project, was requested by the United States Government and is being operated by H. B. Hood & Sons at their North Main Street factory.

According to the plant manager, John Kallahan, the company has a contract to deliver to the Government 200,000 pounds of whole, dried eggs before Dec. 10. To reach that goal 50 carloads of eggs, of 400 cases each, will be processed at the St. Albans plant, a grand total of 7,200,000 eggs, all of which come from States in the Middle West.

The new project has made employment for 120 persons, who are now working seven days a week, in two shifts of eight hours each. Ninety per cent of the employees are women, and more girls are being hired daily.

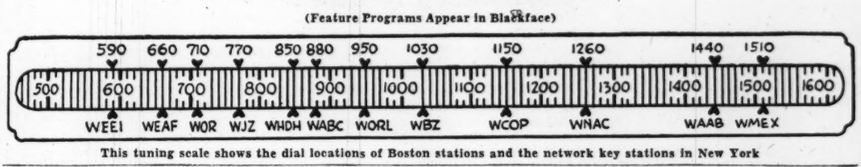
Employees are subject to strict physical examinations, and regulations call for clean white uniforms, no use of rouge or other cosmetics by women employees.

Four carloads of fresh eggs arrive at the plant daily and each is candled and cleaned before being broken into milk cans. They are then put through an emulsifying process and then go into a mixing vat with a capacity of 1,500 gallons per hour. From there the mixture goes into a spray drier under a temperature of between 130 and 160 degrees. The mechanical drier moves 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Upon completion of the process the fresh eggs have been turned into a fine, yellow powder which is placed in barrels containing 150 pounds each. These are delivered to Government agents who direct their distribution.

The manufacturing process is constantly under laboratory control and two chemists make frequent tests to insure purity of the product.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Caroline Cabot's Anniversary Party	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15	News: "Snapshots"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Lee Hite's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30	Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	"For Us the Living," dr.	Sports and music
3:45		"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Tenor and Organ	Sports and music
4:00	Milestones in American Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Defense Program	Sports and music
4:15	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Press News	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45		Army Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Labor Speaker
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30	A Boy, Girl, Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Harry Morrissey's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45	"Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00	"Are You a Missing Heir?"; drama	**Treasury Hour: Variety Show; guests; orchestra; Graham McNamee, master of ceremonies**	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Jack Starr Hunt; Music. J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Drama Shop: "Essays in Drama"
8:15	**"Arkansas Traveler": Bob Burns**		Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent"	Dance Music
8:30			Horace Heidt's Orchestra		366th Infantry Program
8:45					
9:00	"We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews: music,	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	'From London': A. Mann	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation	**NBC Symphony Orch. Leopold Stokowski, con.**	Fibber McGee and Molly; guests	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45				Band Salute	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**NBC Symphony Orch., Leopold Stokowski, con.**	**Bob Hope; J. Colonna; soloists; orchestra**	**Raymond Gram Swing.**	Boston Bruins Hockey
10:15	Sen. J. C. O'Mahoney	Midweek Function	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Game, from Boston
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs.	Midweek Function	soloist; comedian	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Garden: News
10:45	News; Sports			Male Chorus	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Weather: Master	News; music	News Service	"Parade of the News":	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Works of Music	Weather: "Music You	Local news; weather	dramatization	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:30	Music: Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Want"; recordings	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Rudy Bundy's	"Day's End"
11:45		"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Orchestra	"Day's End"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	News; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	**American School of the Air**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"The Virginians"	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45		Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	Air defense camp'gn	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Air defense camp'gn	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With You": music
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	"Sophisticates"
11:15	"Man I Married"	Talk; Music: News	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30	'Bright Horizons': sk	K. Ivers; Stories; Music	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Freddy Nagel's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; J. Dalton, songs	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment;	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch	News Service	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Talk; Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Boston Pops Orchestra,
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	Piano and Organ	Recordings
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Jubilee Four; quartet	John Kiley, organ
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	'Grimm's Daughter': sk	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00	The Music Box	'Orphans of Divorce': sk	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15	Bob Hannon, songs	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"WCAE Airliners," songs	Sports and music
3:30	News: "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk	"The Guiding Light"	"WCAE Airliners," songs	Sports and music
3:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Dick Shelton's Or.: music	Sports and music
4:00	Columbia Concert	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Orchestra	Nell Giles	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; Variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	Army Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results; Music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	The Great Gildersleeve	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Dance Music
7:45	sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
8:00	"Big Town"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	"Big Town"; sketch	Kelly, m. c	Man"; dramatic sketch.	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	**Listener's Theater: Yale**	"About Today"
8:45	Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	**U. dramatic series**	Financial talk
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred**	Frontline Headlines	**Eddie Cantor, Dinah**	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15	**Allen, K. Baker,**	Raymond Scott's Orch.	**Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.**	"Danger Is My Business"	Album: recordings
9:30	**Portland Hoffa,**	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney";	News Service	Classical Album
9:45	**guest; orchestra**	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	**Public Affairs**	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Local Sports
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	"Mystery Hall": drama	Local Sports
10:45	News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Musical Knowledge	"Mystery Hall": drama	Local Sports
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local News; Weather	Bernie Cummins's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Monroe's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35me, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73me, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—7:55 p. m.—"Thank You, America" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:00 p. m.—News in English; Messages of the Hungarian's World Association; Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner"—Street Corner Interviews. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Talking to Farmers." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—NBC Orchestra Concert (Re-Transmission). Director: Leopold Stokowsky. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Music of Britain, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

Some N. E. Congressmen Expect Limit on Profits and Control of Salaries

Wage Ceiling Is Urged Also For Salaries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Some New England members of Congress expect eventual House action limiting profits of defense industries and regulating salaries.

Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts, declared profits and salaries would have to be regulated if Congress placed a ceiling over wages and outlawed strikes.

As a precedent for efforts to limit salaries he cited an effort by former Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to amend a Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill so that the Federal Government would have been banned from lending funds to concerns which paid salaries higher than $15,000.

Eventually Mr. Eliot said, he believed the Government would "control or limit" all wages and salaries.

In the opinion of Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, the House will refuse to limit wages in the price control bill now being debated, but will freeze wages in labor legislation to be considered next week. Mr. Casey, usually well informed on White House proposals, said he believed the House would adopt a plan similar to the Canadian bonus-for-cost-of-living program which becomes effective next month.

Such legislation probably would be confined to defense industries and workers, allowing workers an increase in pay for any rise in living costs.

It also would provide a compulsory cooling-off period before strikes and arbitration of differences between industry and labor.

"If we're going to freeze wages, we ought to freeze profits," Mr. Casey declared in an interview, suggesting that 6 to 8 per cent might be the limit approved.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, recently advocated a 6 per cent limit, but Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, of the House Ways and Means Committee, disclosed there was no way to attach such a proposal on the pending price control bill.

Mr. Healey asserted the Rules Committee had "rigged" the procedure for consideration of the legislation so that no profit-limiting amendment could be offered.

Mr. Healey, co-sponsor of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, declared that he expected a national mediation board would be established with authority to enforce its decisions in defense labor disputes. This proposal also would be in line with Canadian programs. He said that since the present Mediation Board had failed to settle successfully the coal strikers' demands, with the result the C. I. O. members resigned, the Board had "broken down."

Unless both factions of labor, industry, and the general public had confidence in such a board, Mr. Healey said, it could not carry out its purpose under a voluntary setup.

Russians Pay Honor To American Books

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (AP)—Muscovites thronged to an exhibition of American literature today in the State Library of Foreign Literature.

Special exhibits marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the passing of Jack London, one of the most widely read authors in the U. S. S. R. Other writers represented included Theodore Dreiser, Ernest Hemingway and Upton Sinclair.

When the Dinosaur Roamed Over New England

Carlton Nash of South Hadley, Mass., is shown examining the recently uncovered dinosaur tracks, which are said to be the largest ever found in this section of the country. The track on the right is 23 inches in length.

New Draft Call for N. E. Area To Put 2,319 Men in Service

Defense News in Brief

New Draft Call Issued — New England's 21st draft call, issued last night, will place 2,297 white and 22 Negro Selective Service registrants in military service by the middle of January. Under the new method of pre-induction physical examinations the men will be examined between Dec. 15 and 18 and those qualifying will report to Fort Devens between Jan. 15 and 21.

State quotas for the new call are: Massachusetts, 1,225 white, 12 Negro; Connecticut, 444 white, 10 Negro; Maine, 215; New Hampshire, 125; Vermont, 97; and Rhode Island, 191.

Maj. Gen Francis B. Wilby, First Corps Area Commanding General, who issued the draft call, said that 700 men will be examined in Boston, 255 at Fort Devens, 172 at Springfield, and 98 Massachusetts men at Providence, Rhode Island. Local draft board quotas, he said, will be announced later by the Selective Service headquarters.

Women Arsenal Workers—Fourteen women worked on machinists jobs at the Springfield Armory, home of the Garand rifle, today for the first time since the World War. The women were put to work to meet a shortage of skilled labor, plant officials announced. More will be employed when a civil service list is prepared. Mrs. Ella Miller, mother of two daughters and "foreman" of the group, said, "I feel that at a time like this all women who are qualified to do defense work should get out and do it."

Sewall in South Carolina—Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine was in South Carolina today where he will witness the First Army maneuvers in which Maine's National Guardsmen, now in Federal Service as members of the 43rd Division, are taking part.

Good News for YD—On the eve of their final big "battle" in the Carolinas the New England troops of the 26th Division heard the official news that they would head for home on Dec. 5 with all units expected back in Camp Edwards by Dec. 8.

Further good news came to the men with the announcement that 50 per cent of the Division would receive 15 day furloughs beginning Dec. 15 and the balance of the outfit would receive similar long leaves when the first half return. Those not on furlongh will receive three day leaves over the Christmas and New Year holidays.

As soon as the Division reaches Camp Edwards the discharge of men over 28 is scheduled to begin at the rate of about 350 a day until the quota of 3,200 has been filled. Replacements will begin to take the place of those discharged and will continue until the Division has been increased to full war-time strength of 21,000 men.

New men in the Division may not be from Massachusetts as they will be sent from recruit replacement centers which take men from all sections of the country. The strictly local nature of the Division, as in other former National Guard units, will be radically changed therefore as the new men join the ranks.

N. E. Marines Promoted—Seventeen New England men have been recommended by the Marine Corps Selection Board for promotions. Those recommended for promotion from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel were: Frank P. Snow, Lawrence, Mass.; Jacob F. Plachta, West Lynn, Mass.; Ernest E. Linsert, Belmont, Mass.; Albert W. Paul, Bridgeport, Conn. Recommended for promotion from Captain to Major were: William M. O'Brien, Winooski, Vt.; James V. Bradley, Jr., Millinocket, Maine; John S. Holmberg, Stillwater, Mass.; Paul D. Sherman, Melrose, Mass.; Peter A. MacDonald, Quincy, Mass.; Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Burlington, Vt.; Donald M. Weller, Brandon, Vt.; Samuel S. Yeaton, Auburn, Maine; James M. Daly, Hartford, Conn.; Edmund B. Games, Wellfleet, Mass.; Luther S. Moore, Newtonville, Mass.; Nathaniel S. Glifford, Fitchburg, Mass.; Samuel G. Taxis, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Westwood Defense Police Inducted—Forty-five members of the Westwood, Mass., Defense Police were inducted into the Massachusetts State Guard Reserve at ceremonies that featured a Citizens Defense Meeting in the high school last night.

Reunited on United States Soil

Wide World

American-Born British M. P. Greets Children

Mrs. Beatrice Rathbone, a member of the British Parliament and widow of an RAF flier lost in action, with her two children, John and Pauline, who met her at a Jersey City dock yesterday when she arrived aboard the American Export Liner Excambion. Mrs. Rathbone, the former Beatrice Clough, is a native of New Haven, Conn., and was reared in Boston. Her two children, whom she had not seen for two years, have been living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Roland Clough of Boston.

Footprints 23 Inches In Length? Yes!

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eons ago ponderous dinosaurs roamed through the Connecticut Valley and left in the oozy muds their enormous tracks. The largest of these—said to be the greatest found in this section of the country—were recently uncovered by Carlton Nash near South Hadley, Mass., and pronounced so by Prof. Howard A. Meyerhoff of Smith College.

One set of tracks, measuring 23 inches in length, are five inches longer than the record 18-inch footprints found previously. It is estimated that the animals which made them must have been about 36 feet long or nine feet longer than the estimated length of the creatures that lived in New England 125,000,000 years ago.

According to Dr. Meyerhoff, the creature which made the 23-inch footprint was probably only 10 feet shorter than his giant carnivorous cousin, Tyrannosaurus, who roamed the swamps of Wyoming when mammals were first gaining a foothold on the earth.

While the new "finds" are of unusual interest to natural scientists they were made in a most routine manner by Mr. Nash, who makes it his business to dig up the ancient tracks of "terrible lizards" and sell them to interested buyers throughout the world. He has priced the most recent discoveries at $140 each.

It was in 1939 that Mr. Nash obtained his two-acre "farm" which is said to contain the world's most bountiful crop of dinosaur tracks. Since then he has constantly searched his shale beds for the imprints of these animals whose size evidently ranged from that of a chicken to mammoth 40-ton creatures. There is even an imprint of the tail of one giant lizard who sat down to rest, a discovery which was authenticated by the late Professor Loomis of Amherst college. Mr. Nash values this particular imprint at $6,000.

Although formerly sought only by museums and educational institutions the tracks are now being bought to a great extent by individuals who use them in fireplaces, rock gardens, doorsteps, and as novel bookends. Prices on specimens used in this regard vary from $4.50 up to $45 for those over one foot in length.

Explaining the nature of the tracks' preservation, Mr. Nash said they were deposited in mud which, because of its iron cement texture and due to the pressure of overlying sediments, hardened into stone. Later, the tracks were slowly uncovered by earth's movements and erosion.

In the early 19th century the three-toed footprints were thought to have been made by a giant bird and they were called the "tracks of Noah's Raven." It was some years later before they were identified as those of a dinosaur.

Bridgeport Brass Plant Names General Manager

Herman W. Steinkraus, Vice-President and a Director of Bridgeport (Conn.) Brass Company since 1928, has been elected General Manager of the company. He continues as Vice-President and a Director.

The company does a national business in the manufacture of brass and copper products and is at present building a $13,000,000 plant for the Government in Indianapolis, which it will operate in the manufacture of brass and copper products for the defense program. It employs about 5,800 people in its Bridgeport plants. At a recent ceremony in Bridgeport, attended by high navy officials, the company was awarded the Navy "E" for "distinguished service in production."

Frank D. Comerford

Frank D. Comerford, who passed on in Brookline, Mass., last night, was President of the Boston Edison Company and one of the leading utility executives of the country. Mr. Comerford's career was a story of unusual success achieved from modest beginnings.

A native of Worcester, Mass., his business experience began at the age of 14 when he helped his mother to carry on with the tea and coffee business left by his father. This responsibility, however, did not prevent his subsequent entrance to Holy Cross College, where he became prominent in debating and other student activities and graduated in 1914 with honors. He then entered Harvard Law School, where also he graduated with honors.

Admitted to the bar in 1917, Mr. Comerford became associated with the Boston law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins, and after only eight years was made a partner in the firm. During the World War he assisted James J. Storrow in the work of fuel administration for the entire New England region.

Specializing in the public utility field of corporation law, Mr. Comerford was in 1925 principal legal adviser in the consolidation of a number of public utilities in Rhode Island into the Narragansett Electric Company. The next year he declined an offer to head this company and continued his law practice, but in 1927 accepted the presidency of the New England Power Association, of which the Narragansett Company was the largest unit.

In 1935 he was chosen President of the Boston Edison Company, a post he has held since.

International

Bay State Social Workers Confer

Mrs. Mary Wilkinson, left, Registrar at the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at the Hotel Statler, receiving Miss Margaret Maher of Boston as a student at the Conference.

Social Service Leader Comes To Defense of Elderly Workers

The general public's conception of elderly people as a useless group weighing the rest of the population down is one that should be corrected, declares Miss Ollie A. Randall, Assistant Director of the Division of Special Services in the Community Service Center in New York.

Miss Randall, who is in Boston this week as a lecturer on the subject of work with elderly people at the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at the Hotel Statler, pointed out in an interview today that the prevalent notion of older people as willing millstones about the necks of the younger generation is all wrong.

"They want an opportunity to work," she says. "They want to be useful members of society. They are idle simply because society hasn't given sufficient consideration to their rehabilitation—to finding suitable employment for that group of the population."

Miss Randall stated that she felt that the working out of this problem was "the most important thing that social workers look forward to. Unless you can give these people some possibility of developing savings through a combination of the right type of work and some form of old age insurance, then there really will be some hard times ahead for the younger generation."

America must choose, she predicted, between finding a place in industry and commerce for men between 45 and 65 and paying heavily increased tax bills for old-age assistance.

"It is impossible for the workingmen," she said, "to save enough in the years between 18 and 45 to care for their old age. Yet this is the age limitation which industry places on its help."

In New York, Miss Randall reported, many people have been going off old-age assistance rolls in order to take jobs under the defense emergency, proving that they are capable of work if given the opportunity to do it. This, however, Miss Randall pointed out, is due to the present emergency, whereas in normal times workers at 45 are retired from employment in many factories.

The New York social worker spoke of the Massachusetts' old age payments of $40 a month as much more generous than the usual provision, and said that she considered the present provisions possibly too generous, particularly with respect to property allowances. He thought was that adequate provision should be made for elderly people, but on the basis of eligibility in individual cases rather than on a blanket basis of $40 for everyone regardless.

Conference Institutes on the problems of consumer protection, and social work as it relates to housing, nutrition, development of the pre-school child, and to the handling of elderly people, were held today.

The Conference will continue through Thursday.

Viennese Pianist To Give Recital

Madame Hedda Ballon, Viennese Professor of Music, pianist and performer on harpsichord, is presenting a series of combined lectures and recitals for the benefit of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston.

The first program will be held tomorrow evening, in the home of Miss Frances Dalrymple on T Wharf, Boston, where Madame Ballon will illustrate, at the piano, her tald on "The Magic of Music," using examples from Schubert, Chopin, and other masters.

Madame Ballon came to this country from Vienna three years ago and is already in process of becoming a citizen of the United States.

It's Nice to Be a Prisoner —In Carolina's Mock War

CAMDEN, S. C., Nov. 25 (AP)—It seems that it is nice to be a prisoner of war—that is, in the Carolinas Army maneuvers.

Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair says the prisoners were so well cared for in last week's battle that "reluctance to leave enclosures was noticed in some instances."

There were 6,387 prisoners exchanged during the first week's battle.

ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
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Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
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632 Washington Street
7 School Street
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Carolina River Quickly Bridged In First Army Maneuvers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE YANKEE DIVISION ON MANEUVERS, Norman, N. C., Nov. 25—Historic Smith's Ferry, where General Sherman's army crossed the Pee Dee River, has become the scene of a spectacular engineering feat during these First Army maneuvers.

The 36th Engineers of the Sixth Army Corps, of which the 26th Division is also a component, bridged the famous river with a 450-foot span of aluminum pontoons. The bridge was built under cover of darkness 3½ hours short of the scheduled time. The 36th was assisted by the 85th Engineer Battalion.

The erection of the bridge enabled passage of Blue troops and the heaviest of their artillery during a decisive period of one of the preliminary maneuvers.

Helped by Moonlight

This bridge added another chapter to the many river crossings made at Smith's Ferry. The first regular crossings were made by a bateau or flat-bottomed boat propelled by a long pole. Then came a chain ferry drawn by horses attached to windlasses on each shore. Later a motor-driven ferry was used, but this was discontinued some 20 years ago when a bridge was built a mile away.

The engineers began work on their new type bridge by unloading heavy pontoons from their trailers. Before dark the two abutments were completed and the trestle spans, most difficult part of the operation, were in place.

A bright moon provided light as the soldiers worked far into the night. Rafts were made from pontoons prior to being floated out to the bridge position.

Succession of Steps

The heavy pontoons were urged to their positions by means of ropes and oars handled by their crews named for the purpose. Arriving in position they were locked together. When this had been done another group of soldiers started laying the flooring, and this work was followed by the side rail crew with its rope and clamps.

Silently the men worked with only a thin light on each shore to guide the anchor men in placing the pontoons. The work of building the bridge had started from each bank simultaneously and near midnight the two ends were joined in the middle of the river, the last rail was clamped into position and the bridge cleared of boat hooks, clamps, spikes, ropes, and various tools.

A coded radio message then was flashed to the commanding general of the Sixth Corps that a "bridge across the Pee Dee river, one mile west of Route 109, open for traffic at 12:45 a. m."

Rowell Favored For G. O. P. Leader

George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Cambridge Republican Committee, today had the backing of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for the vacant post of Chairman of the State Republican Committee.

The Governor indicated at a press conference he favored the election of the Cambridge man to the chairmanship left vacant by Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence, now serving as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Mr. Rowell's name is the only one the Governor said he heard mentioned for the position.

Army Contracts Awarded

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The War Department has just awarded these contracts: Potter and Johnston Machine Company, Pawtucket, R. I., chucking machines, $536,910; Bullard Company, Bridgeport, Conn., lathes, $593,300.

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- Pair of soft blue ginger jars, teak tops, Chien Lung period $25
- Large pottery bowl of Shino Oribe ware $14
- Antique jade cup, 2¾ inches high with stand $7.50
- 18th century Tibetan Lama robe, heavy with gold $125
- Group of Mandarin robes, altar pieces, mats, hangings $2 to $37.50
- Antique Kakemonos, ancestor paintings, landscapes $1 to $17.50
- Tibetan Buddha mounted on silk, 4½′ x 7′ $100
- Old lacquer box with colorful stone inlay $7.50
- Inlaid wood chest of drawers, one foot high $6
- String of graduated amethyst beads $17.50
- Lacquer incense box in antique damask bag $6
- Peking glass snuff bottle, cameo cut, Chien Lung period $37.50
- Ming, carp snuff bottle $12.50
- Old Aventurine snuff bottle, green, gold flecked $7.50
- Yellow porcelain bowls, Ku Yin Shan type $62.50
- Group of antique Tang burial figures $12 to $40
- Exquisite miniature old ivory hand in brocade box $5
- Miniature Ming pottery horse $8
- 18th century ivory and wood pill box $7.50
- Gilt bronze Kwan Yin Buddha of Chien Lung period $35
- Square Celadon vases with teak stands, Pa Qua design $4.50 each
- Dragon design coupe, Shu Shan Shik pottery $12.50
- White porcelain duck figurine $5
- Peacock blue pottery camel with teak stand $3.75
- Porcelain jar, rose design, $1.50
- Kiku plate of Peking glass, yellow or green $1.75
Just to list some of the original, lovely and precious things which you will find in abundance WEDNESDAY in Filene's Famous Gift Shop, from $1.50 to $125. Most pieces in good condition. All sold "as is." In fairness to all, please make final selections at time of purchase.

Tojo Calls on Japan to Face Increaing Need of Sacrifice

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (AP)—Premier Gen. Hideko Tojo, speaking as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association at a rally sponsored by the organization, urged on Japanese today the need of speedy completion of Japan's war economy to face the increasingly tense international situation.

It is necessary, he said, that all Japanese subjects co-operate with the Government in this program.

"It is unavoidable," he said, "that daily livelihoods become restricted in view of the current situation at home and abroad.

"We must also be prepared to bear hardships resulting from the scarcity of materials.

"We must not dislocate the distribution machinery by illegal business dealings, hoarding and other similar measures."

Lieut. Gen. Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, speaking at the same meeting, urged Japan to complete its defense economy in order to establish a new world order upsetting Anglo-Saxon domination.

"This is a war for establishment of a new world order in which every nation should have a proper place under the sun and frustrate Anglo-Saxon command of the sea existing since the beginning of the 19th century," Domei quoted him as saying.

The first step, he said, is implementing of war economy in Japan.

Secondly, he said, "we must be freed from the yoke of the existing economic system dominated by Anglo-Saxon powers and build a self-sufficient national defense structure."

'Free' Press to End Throughout Japan?

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Nov. 25

Representatives of leading newspapers, the police and the Cabinet Planning Board announced today a decision for newspaper regulation.

A three-point plan, to be submitted to the Government soon, includes:

1. Prohibition of individual ownership of newspapers.
2. Restriction of dividend rates.
3. Licensing of newspaper enterprises.

Saigon Apologizes

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Government-General today asked the United States Consul, Sydney Browne, to convey its regret to Washington over the bombing of the U. S. Consulate Sunday night.

An official communication said the Government was taking all possible steps to find the persons who planted the bomb.

It was the first occurrence of this kind in the history of Indo-China and aroused the widest consternation. Censors would not pass the news stories on it until two days later.

Nazis to Destroy Belgrade?

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP) — The Daily Mail today quoted Gen. Dushan Simovitch, Yugoslav Premier, as saying he had "sure information" the Nazi occupation army was planning to destroy Belgrade and its people in reprisal against General Mihailovitch's Yugoslav forces which remain active in the mountains.

"The Yugoslav Government in London already has informed Eden (British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden) of the atrocious outrage which the Nazi Government is preparing," General Simovitch was quoted as saying. "We have instructed our representatives in Washington and Vatican City to urge the United States Government and the Holy See to demand that the Germans abandon their intentions."

General Simovitch said there were seven German divisions in Yugoslavia and that they were moving artillery into a great ring around Belgrade.

When these guns are in place, he said, the Yugoslav forces will be called on to surrender, and if they refuse, the cannon and dive bombers will attack the city.

Serb Defeat

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (AP)—The break-up of a band of alleged Serbian Communists in a five-hour battle in which 150 Serbs were killed and 900 taken prisoner was reported today by DNB in a dispatch quoting the Belgrade newspaper Obnova.

Volunteer militiamen of Rudnik, it said, were the victors in administering what was called the greatest defeat yet suffered by such bands.

At the end of the battle the dispatch said, 150 Serbs had been killed, 600 captured with weapons in their hands and 300 more surrendered on learning of the death of their leader, Leonid P.eskovitch.

Obnova said the city of Kutschivo had been cleansed of alleged Communists after a two-hour skirmish during which 63 were killed, 20 were wounded and 20 others were captured.

Education Ministry In Japan Recognizes New Christian Group

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Education Ministry announced today official recognition of the recently-formed Japan Christian Association comprising Protestant congregations and having a total membership of 250,000 persons.

The head of the new organization is the Rev. Michi Tomita, Chairman of the Christian Church of Japan.

Japanese Roman Catholics formed their own association last May.

[Formation of a national Christian Church was announced Oct. 17 in Tokyo by delegates of the six largest Protestant churches.

Their action followed passage of a religious law stipulating the cessation of foreign financial assistance to churches and placing schools, hospitals and social work as well entirely in Japanese hands.]

Imperialism Seen

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—The German Radio said last night the dispatch of United States troops to Dutch Guiana was a manifestation of "Roosevelt's imperialism."

"He openly admitted that it is aluminum he is interested in in Guiana, not to mention the fact that he now has yet another base in South America," said the radiocast, heard here by CBS.

"Never yet has Roosevelt's imperialism shown its face so unmasked as in this case. Furthermore, Dutch Guiana borders on French Guiana, the occupation of which numerous United States of America imperialists and propagandists have demanded for quite some time."

Dutch Guiana: Source of Bauxite

U. S. troops will safeguard colorful tropical land of mingled races and scant comforts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Amplifying Washington's announcement that United States troops would stand guard over the bauxite-rich colony of Dutch Guiana in South America, the Netherlands Information Bureau here said today that the troops would undoubtedly patrol the bauxite mines at Moengo, 104 miles up the Cottica River, where steam shovels bite out daily boatfuls of ore, the output of which in 1940 totaled 586,000 tons.

Three centuries ago—in 1667, at the close of the second Anglo-Dutch war—Britain traded Guiana to the Dutch in exchange for New York—then Niew Amsterdam—bureau officials recalled. Now Britain, the United States and the Netherlands Government-in-Exile have acquiesced in a protective arrangement which will safeguard mines from which comes 60 to 70 per cent of all the bauxite which the United States is importing to make into aluminum for democracy's airplanes, messkits and tank pistons.

United States troops, which will co-operate with local Netherlands forces, will thus be guarding a colony which, although it has been a tropical liability to the Netherlands in point of government expense, has now become a key position in the world battle for freedom.

New Sources Developed

Nearly all of the aluminum-producing bauxite in Dutch Guiana is mined by Surinaamsche Bauxiet Maatschappij, a Dutch subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America. While its main mines are at Moengo, it has also been developing new sources and a refining plant at Paranam, on the Surinam River, about 20 miles above Paramaribo, the Capital. A second concern, the Billiton Tin Company, subsidiary of a Netherlands East Indies company, also has a bauxite concession on the Surinam River.

Where, three centuries ago, the chief industry of Dutch Guiana was the raising of sugar cane, now workers of many races man the steam shovel crews which scoop up the bauxite-rich earth and see it loaded into waiting vessels, some of which pass directly down-river and up through the North Atlantic to American seaports, with no reloading required.

As the war has increased demands for aluminum, bauxite exports from Dutch Guiana have jumped from 500,000 tons in 1939 to an estimated 590,000 tons for this year.

Until 1937, when the bauxite exports began to assume major proportions, the colony's balance of trade had for many years been unfavorable. This was largely because, while Dutch Guiana has an area the size of Wisconsin, only a narrow alluvial coastal strip 10 to 50 miles wide is suitable for farming. The interior, of sparse savanas backed by mountains and dense tropical forests, is inhabited only by a few Indians and "bush" Negroes—black men who escaped from slavery decades ago.

The coming of the war, cutting off the colony from its homeland and closing normal export markets for coffee and sugar, has increased local hardships. Between September, 1936, and August, 1940, indexes of imported foodstuffs and clothing rose 38.1 and 69.8 per cent, respectively. Small farmers who, with their families, comprise 70 per cent of the population, used to supplement their income by part-time work on the few large coffee and sugar plantations, but since the outbreak of war, they have been without this work and large numbers have migrated to Paramaribo, where the unemployment problem has become serious.

Established by British

The plantations of Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, were established by the British soon after 1630, and today the greater part of the population is still engaged in farming. The abolition of slavery in 1863 was a severe blow to the early plantation system, however, and sugar growing declined. The remaining plantations today are worked largely by Javanese and by the British Indians who were imported as contract laborers between 1873 and 1916. The total population is now about 178,000, including 66,000 Negroes and half-breeds, 42,000 British Indians, 34,000 Javanese, 17,000 "bush" Negroes, 1,000 Dutch and 1,000 other Europeans.

American soldiers at Dutch Guiana will find fairly good roads along the coast, but traffic in the interior is almost exclusively by river. They will find a colony which has to import most of its manufactured articles and much of its food, including flour from the United States and beef from Argentina.

The value of Surinam to the Netherlands has been perhaps more moral than material. Since 1934, annual subsidies of 2,422 to 2,988 guilders have been required to make good the difference between government revenues and expenditures. Today, however, the colony has become the main source for a chief ingredient that goes into America's arsenal of Democracy, and as such it is worth all the gold of the Spanish Main.

Aluminum Is Stake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Behind defense is aluminum. Behind alumnium is bauxite, Behind the dispatch of American troops to Dutch Guiana is the necessity of safeguarding the largest foreign source of bauxite in the world.

Although France and Hungary were the largest peacetime producers of bauxite, tropical Dutch Guiana and its South American neighbor, British Guiana, have greatly increased their output in the last two years.

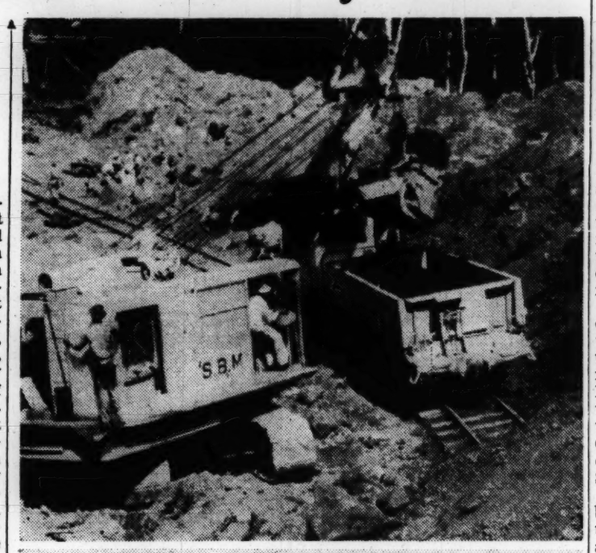
Together these two countries contain the most productive mines in the Western Hemisphere and the bauxite mines of Dutch Guiana alone furnish upwards of 60 per cent of the ore indispensable to the American aluminum industry if it is to meet the Nation's defense requirements.

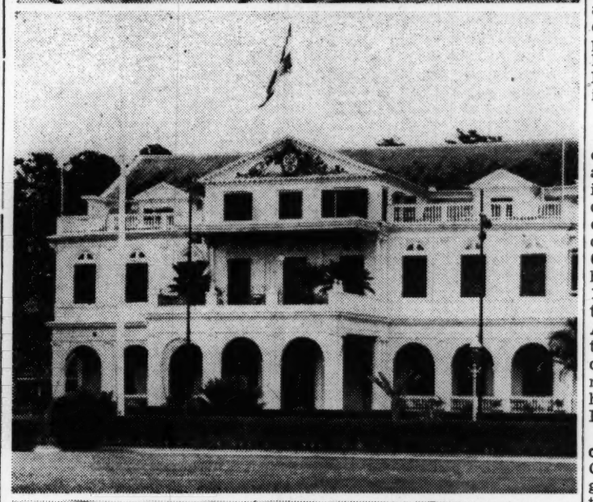
"In 1940, freighters carried more than 585,000 metric tons of Surinam bauxite to New Orleans, Mobile, and other United States ports," a bulletin issued today by the National Geographic Society says. "That was almost the entire supply from the Netherlands colony. The United States itself mined only about 446,000 metric tons, with Arkansas leading in production.

"Almost five times as large as the Netherlands, Surinam is about the size of Arkansas, North Carolina or Iowa. Sir Walter Raleigh once visited the region in search of El Dorado, fabled land of riches, but the Indians, heat and swamps discouraged him and he turned back.

"Paramaribo, the coastal Capital, is a strangely polyglot port of 55,000 inhabitants. Side by side against a Dutch-provincial background live Javanese and Negroes, Carib Indians, Hindus, Chinese, Europeans, Latin and North Americans. Netherlanders in tropical white clothing pedal their bicycles along streets where waddling 'mammies' balance huge baskets on their heads.

"The conquest of the Netherlands by Germany in 1940 lessened Surinam's ties with the mother land and increased its commercial relationships with the United States. Air service is maintained between the country and the United States, while another line goes south to Argentina."





Netherlands Information Bureau, New York

Where U. S. Troops Stand Guard in Dutch Guiana

Above: Bauxite mining operations of the Surinam Bauxite Company on the Surinam River. Center: View of the Governor's Palace at Paramaribo. Lower: Creole women at Paramaribo.

Dutch Guiana in Detail

By a Staff Artist

New U. S.-Occupied Base in South America

Approximate locations of Dutch Guiana's vital bauxite deposits are shown in this detailed map of the Netherlands colony. Upward of 60 per cent of the United States' supply of bauxite is obtained from these mines.

Senators Approve Sending Troops to Guiana

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Dispatch of a protective force of United States troops to Dutch Guiana won commendation in the Senate today, and the general disposition was to link the move with the critical status of Franco-American relations.

Several senators, speaking of the Dutch colony's rich bauxite mines, said President Roosevelt obviously intended to forestall any threat to this vital supply source which furnishes more than 60 per cent of the bauxite ore required by this country's rapidly expanding aluminum industry.

Although none claimed to have confidential information, some well-informed legislators thought that Mr. Roosevelt may have acted from concern lest Germany occupy Dakar, France's strategic base on the western hump of Africa, and then try later to move into French Guiana, which borders the Dutch colony in the northeast coast of South America.

Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Majority Whip, expressed the opinion that the President sent armed forces to Dutch Guiana "because we know that there is a projected conference between Hitler and Pétain regarding the French colonial possessions, which include French Guiana."

Nazi Activity

Diplomatic quarters have received a number of reports of Nazi activity in French Guiana, and it is known that citizens of the Dutch colony have been uneasy about conditions in the French penal colony since the fall of France. Cessation of French food shipments has worsened the plight of some 10,000 convicts there, and many of the regular guards have deserted. An easily forded river separates the two colonies, and until the recent arrival of Dutch reinforcements from England, only a few hundred men could be mustered in Dutch Guiana's defense.

Apparently neither the French colonial authorities nor the Vichy Government were consulted regarding the United States' decision to support the recent Dutch reinforcements with American troops, but the step had the approval of both the Netherlands Government and of Brazil, which adjoins both the Dutch and French colonies.

Brazil manifested its approval by announcing the dispatch of a military mission to co-operate with Dutch and United States troops in guarding the bauxite mines and simultaneously served notice that it would not be neutral if any other American nation became involved in the war.

The joint action of the United States and Brazil, some diplomatic sources thought, might be calculated to remind Vichy of the Havana Conference agreement after France's fall which provided for a Pan-American trusteeship of any European possession in the Western Hemisphere which might be threatened with a change of sovereignty or loss of autonomy because of war. It was believed that any complete Vichy surrender to Nazi collaboration would be interpreted as constituting such a threat.

Reminder to Vichy

There was another veiled reminder to Vichy in the publication of President Roosevelt's letter Nov. 24 specifically authorizing lease-lend aid to the Free French forces. If France decides to cast its lot with the Axis in the coming conversations, it was pointed out, bases in Dutch Guiana could effectively support a Free French move on French Guiana.

Discussing the dispatch of troops to Dutch Guiana, Senator Hill told reporters he considered the President's move "most wise and timely" because "no nation can defend itself today unless it has a sufficient supply of bauxite which it can turn into airplanes."

"It may not be long before Hitler will try to get the use of French Guiana for all practical purposes. Hitler is trying to get control of the French colonial possessions everywhere, and we certainly can't afford to take any chances that he will interfere with our bauxite supplies in this Hemisphere."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota expressed dissatisfaction that "the Administration does not take the Congress into his confidence regarding these so-called dangers." But he added: "We must assume that there is a real danger, and therefore it is within the President's right to dispatch troops to Dutch Guiana. With British Guiana so close, however, it is difficult to understand why the British did not make the occupation."

Sees No Objection

Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, who has opposed Administration foreign policy measures as vigorously as has Senator Nye, said he could "see nothing wrong with the President's decision."

"He is moving only within the Western Hemisphere, and there can be no objection to Hemisphere defense," Senator Van Nuys declared.

Expressing approval of the move, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, added that it might be necessary for this country to occupy French Guiana and Martinique, French island possession in the Caribbean, "if the Vichy Government continues to succumb to Nazi influences."

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, the Assistant Minority Leader, said he approved heartily of the Dutch Guiana move; Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina asserted that "they (Dutch Guiana) are on our side of the ocean and we have a right to protect them," and Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota declared that "we should send whatever men are necessary to prevent trouble in that area."

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, on the other hand, remarked "it looks as though we may be following a policy of trying to occupy the earth."

Dutch Guiana Hails Protection by U. S.

By the Associated Press

Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, Nov. 25

The population of Dutch Guiana has reacted favorably to the agreement sending United States troops here to protect the Colony's bauxite mines.

The time of arrival of the United States troops was not disclosed. None are here now.

New contingents of Dutch troops arrived in September and others this month from London by way of Canada.

Some fears have been expressed that if the United States contingent is large, inflation may result. Housing accommodations are limited.

Brazil Backs U. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 25 (AP)—Brazil announced the dispatch of a military mission to Dutch Guiana to co-operate with Netherlands and United States troops in guarding bauxite mines there and served notice on the world that it would not be neutral if any other American nation becomes involved in the war.

As a means of implementing a policy of hemispheric defense solidarity, the Government said "special measures of military vigilance" would be taken on the Brazilian side of the Dutch colonial frontier.

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, arriving from conferences in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Santiago, Chile, declared South America's powerful ABC powers—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—were lined up in a policy of continental defense along with other Latin-American nations.

"I believe that if an American nation enters the war, other American nations, including Argentina and Chile, will take the same attitude as Brazil—which will not be neutral," he said.

In Buenos Aires, Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu said the United States decision to send troops to Dutch Guiana "is a normal thing." This move, he said, is analagous to the United States occupation of Iceland.

Air Line to Dakar

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 25 (AP)—Dakar, Senegal Capital, is linked with main French African ports southward along the Atlantic Coast by a new passenger and freight air service stopping at Conakry, Abidjan, Cotonou, Inalaye and Niamey, it was announced today.

Most of the route is over the sea to avoid crossing British colonies which alternate with French. The line will use Sikorsky S-43 amphibian planes.

Rear Admiral René Platon, Secretary of Colonies, has been touring the regions linked by the new air line.

Air Secretary Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret was received at Rabat, French Morocco, by Gen. Auguste Nogues, commander of French Morocco, and Gen. Jean Mendigal, chief of the North African Air Force.

British Reinforcements Join Fierce Libyan Tank Battle

CAIRO, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Middle East Command announced today the British had thrown reinforcements into the tank battle in an area around Rezegh, 10 miles south of Tobruk.

A headquarters communiqué said tank casualties on both sides had been heavy.

It added that 2,000 prisoners, about half of whom were German, had been taken around Tobruk and an additional 1,000 in the frontier area.

The communiqué said "intensive fighting between German and British armored forces has continued in the area about Rezegh.

"Reinforcements which have reached the area were yesterday also involved in the fighting."

Germans Driven Off

South African forces were thrown into the battle first, the communiqué said, and contained a heavy attack by Nazi tanks and by German infantry rushed to the scene in trucks.

The South Africans were heavily outnumbered, the British said, but they fought "with magnificent courage until British armored forces put in a counterattack which eventually drove off the German tanks with heavy losses."

The communiqué said New Zealand forces, supported by British tanks, are continuing their advance toward Tobruk.

The British forces besieged at Tobruk rushed from their trenches and captured over 2,000 prisoners, of which about half are German, the communiqué continued.

Over 1,000 prisoners already have been taken in the frontier area "and many more are coming in," the report said.

Augila Captured

In the southern sector of the desert, the British said troops of the Fifth Indian Division have captured Augila, near Gialo Oasis.

"Tank casualties have been heavy on both sides but owing to the nature of the fighting it is as yet impossible to estimate what actual losses have been inflicted or sustained," the communiqué said.

[Rome's version of the fighting said that the British Second Brigade had been wiped out in two days of tank fighting, and that a large part of the British armored forces caught in pockets were being liquidated. Italians claimed that Bardia was still in Axis hands, despite British claims to having captured the port.]

British officials said 119 Axis airplanes had been destroyed from the beginning of the offensive until midnight, Nov. 23, 51 of them in aerial combat and 68 on the ground. British communiqués showed 44 British planes lost in the same period.

Axis Plane Losses

The Axis plane losses were said to include 36 Stukas, 16 Messerschmitts and seven troop carriers.

There has been no announcement of the progress of the left arm of the big British pincer since the Axis acknowledged it had driven at least as far as 200 miles from the Giarabub area.

This column, said to be headed for the Gulf of Sirte to cut off the coastal exit to Western Libya, appeared to have encountered little opposition in its sweep across the desert.

U. S.-Made Tanks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—An estimate that a brigade of 150 or more American-made tanks was taking part in the British offensive in Libya was made today by official British sources here.

A British armored force officer who saw action in last winter's desert fighting told reporters that the American vehicles were "doing well."

They comprise possibly a fourth of the force with which the British Eighth Army is attempting to destroy the Axis panzer divisions in North Africa.

Virtually all the American-made tanks in the campaign are classified as "light" in the United States Army but their 13-ton weight and main armament of a 37-millimeter cannon were believed to compare with the German and British so-called medium cruiser tanks, which weigh from 15 to 18 tons.

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Anti-Comintern Parley: What Is Aim?

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 25—The conference of puppet government representatives now meeting in Berlin is the best substitute for a German peace assembly Hitler can offer to a world which already has repudiated his attempts to blame the democracies for war and to secure an armistice during which to reconstruct his armed forces for further conflict.

Hitler has chosen the fifth anniversary of the signing of the original Anti-Comintern Pact between the Third Reich and Italy (Nov. 25, 1936) for the present meeting. Representatives of Italy, Japan, and later signatories now have extended their adhesion to the pact for another five years.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the insincerities of the so-called anti-Comintern attitude since Germany's September, 1939, pact with the Soviets clearly showed the world that Hitler's only concern was to keep Russia out of the war until he had mopped up the Western Front and thus had avoided a war on two fronts. Anti-Comintern propaganda was merely a smoke screen to hide the aggressive policy of the signatory countries.

Hitler now seeks to develop his peace offensive through the addition of new anti-Comintern members. The addition of Finland and Rumania certainly will be used by Hitler as justification for the announcement that all Europe is unified in the New Order (Portugal and democracies like Switzerland and Sweden being outside won't bother him). But even more important is the fact that such a conference serves as a smoke screen behind which hide Hitler's Eastern Front failures.

Hitler Hides Losses

The Führer has told the Germans very little about the tremendous losses in men and equipment sustained in Russia without achieving the aim so glibly announced as already achieved by the German press, namely, the destruction of the Russian armies. Remembering also the serious German losses in Libya which the German propaganda Ministry tried for some days to hide by speaking only of the presence of Italian forces there, this present conference will be used to instruct the "Quislings" how they can offset these serious losses.

Hitherto, this has met with little success. Rumania, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia, and Spain have shown their lack of enthusiasm for Hitler's war by sending only what troops they virtually have been forced to contribute.

Independent military experts say that Rumania has put 37 divisions into the Russian campaign. Hungary has 10 divisions reportedly fighting with Germany, and Italy probably 5 divisions. Spain has sent some volunteers, but the number is not believed to be large.

Now these same countries stand ready for one thing only, namely, to gather their booty. Hungary is a typical case. Its political leaders have declared openly that Hungary must keep a strong army at home prepared to meet any eventualities, in other words to regain the rest of Transylvania and Banat in order to have again a "greater Hungary such as existed before the World War.

France Has Major Role

France plays so outstanding a role in Hitler's new plans that its case probably will be dealt with separately by a conference on French soil. Recent events indicate the direction of the new moves. Gen. Maxime Weygand's dismissal withdraws the last slender restraint to German control in North Africa. British success in Libya wiuld be a serious threat to the Axis powers' position in North Africa and only by the acquisition of French possessions there and the use of the French fleet can these be met. British control of the Mediterranean would insure the safe transport of Allied troops and war materials, be a permanent threat to Italy, and have a definite reaction on Spain's attitude.

Whatever practical details the Berlin conference will evolve, this open admission of continued alliance with Germany on the part of some countries with which Britain is still de jure at peace must produce a definite reaction here. Britain is both fighting Germany and an ally of Soviet Russia so that the British appeasement attitude toward Germany's vassals is difficult for many persons here to understand.

This appeasement policy merely has allowed these countries to achieve their own ends by serving those of the Axis powers. Although some justification might be found for appeasement toward Spain, it is difficult to see any in the case of Hungary whose leaders boasted only recently that Hungary's rule of "white terror" initiated National Socialism in Europe and that they stood four square behind the Third Reich. Prime Minister Ladislaus de Bardossy even emphasized that Hungary did this on ideological grounds and not for any material gains.

Soviet Says Nazis Abuse Prisoners

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 25

Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, has sent a note to all nations with which Russia has diplomatic relations protesting against what he called Germany's "atrocious treatment" of Russian war prisoners, according to a broadcast of the Moscow radio heard here today.

The note said the Germans were forcing Russian prisoners at the point of the bayonet to drive munition transports and had stripped wounded soldiers of warm clothing. He charged other atrocities.

Light Body Armor Tried by British

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP)—A new type of lightweight body armor has been issued to several divisions of Great Britain's new army.

Soldiers asserted they did not feel the additional burden after exercises in full fighting order, including double-quick advances, periods without food and swimming across rivers.

The armor was developed after more than two years of experimentation, authorities said. It is still undergoing tests.

The new armor's total weight is only about two pounds. It is padded inside and made in three sections. Details are a military secret.

The bullet-resisting qualities have been thoroughly tested and are said to provide good protection against splinters and glancing bullets from rifles and machine guns.

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Anti-Comintern Pact sponsored by Germany was renewed for five years and broadened to include 13 signatories today in a festive ceremony at which Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop declared the western democracies had become "assistants to world communism."

Concluding the ceremonies in the Chancellory where the pact was hailed as a demonstration of continental solidarity against Moscow, London and Washington, Herr von Ribbentrop declared the signatories "will never rest" until the destruction of world communism.

Following the "gigantic events in the East" communism, without doubt, has received a blow from which it never will recover, he said. He added that there still was much work to be done before communistic activity is "completely banished from the earth."

"Ignoring the real danger to themselves, the western democracies, out of pure egoism and opportunism, have made common cause with communists, and thereby have become assistants to world communism," he declared.

New Members Sign

Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Croatia, Rumania and Slovakia were officially signed up by their representatives in a ceremony at the Chancellory. Herr von Ribbentrop read a telegram from Foreign Minister Dr. Tsumin-yee of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Regime of China that his Government also had joined.

The new members joined Germany and Japan, the original signatories, Italy, Spain, Hungary, and Manchukuo in the agreement, which was described by Berlin newspapers as aimed against "all destructive powers which, directly or indirectly, support Bolshevism."

Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer of Spain and Vice-Premier Mihail Antonescu of Rumania were among representatives here for the occasion.

It was provided that the contracting powers will consult with one another concerning further cooperation before expiration of the five-year period. The pact originally was signed by German and Japanese representatives on Nov. 25, 1936, and adhered to by Italy a year ago.

Co-operation Held Vital

The extension was said to have been decided upon by the representatives "in realization that the agreement for defense against the activities of the Communist Internationale has proven its worth as well as the conviction that joint interests of their lands demand continued close co-operation against the mutual enemy."

Three articles were involved in the ceremony.

Article 1 deals with renewal of the pact for another five years by Germany, Japan, Italy, Spain, Hungary, and Manchukuo "dating from Nov. 25, 1941."

Article 2 stated countries invited to join in the pact by Germany, Italy and Japan, are supposed to inform the German Reich as to their intentions, whereupon Germany will notify other parties. "Membership is effective from the date of receipt by the Reich of notification of intention to join," the article stated.

Article 3 said each of the three-language texts of the protocol, written in German, Italian, and Japanese, was considered as the original. The protocol is effective the day of signing. It said that "the high contracting parties will notify each other in due time prior to the expiration of the five-year extension of the pact concerning the further character of their co-operation."

German Transport Problems

International

Changing Gauge on Soviet Railroad

German pioneer troops are shown at work on a Russian railroad somewhere behind the Eastern Front. The engineering troops are relaying the rails, changing from the narrower gauge used in Russia to that for which German rolling stock is built. Rapid conversion of the Russian railways is necessary to meet the needs of the Nazi army.

Soviets Challenge Nazi Drive From Shortened Defense Lines

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Nov. 25

Soviet troops challenged a major German drive today from shortened defense lines northwest of Moscow, while skiing guerrillas were said to be striking over the snow at the invaders' rear.

The gravity of Moscow's position was acknowledged.

Russians estimated the Germans had massed 600,000 men for the assault—one of a series of drives in a Central Front offensive begun Oct. 2—which has reached a point within 50 miles of the Capital.

The German High Command already has claimed a penetration to within 31 miles of Moscow in announcing the fall of Solnetschnogorski, a factory town of 6,500 persons on the Moscow-Leningrad Railway.

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star meanwhile praised British tanks newly arrived on the German-Russian front for their "mobility, powerful steel armor and great firing capacity," implying that these would help to check the mechanized forces in the vanguard of the German assault columns.

Russian crews quickly mastered the diesel-motored machines, the newspaper said.

Russian reports to London said the Red Army was confident of its ability to hold the Moscow defenses until the German attack was exhausted, as previous thrusts in that area have been.

Observers said they believe Soviet divisions in the area of Rostov, where street fighting was reported still in progress yesterday, were withdrawing slowly to the south bank of the Don River and reorganizing to guard against a German crossing.

Soviet front-line dispatches said the Germans had thrown 600,000 troops into the northwest sector alone—indicating that perhaps as many as 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 Nazis now were hammering at Moscow's shortened defenses.

Except for the threat at Klin, however, the Russians reported their lines were holding strongly and that the Red Armies of Gen. Gregory K. Zhukov were improving their positions in the sectors of Volokolamsk, 65 miles northwest of Moscow, and Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of the Capital.

The newspaper Prayda's correspondent said German pincer tactics in those two zones had failed after nine days of savage trusts, but acknowledged that the Nazis had succeeded in pushing back Soviet lines in "exceedingly violent" clashes around Klin.

Threat to Moscow Grows, Vital Supply Lines in Danger

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

There is no doubt that Moscow stands in growing peril of capture or encirclement.

German tank units have leaped the Volga northwest of Moscow to stab within 30 miles of the city's inner defenses. At Klin, midway between Moscow and Kalinin on the Leningrad railroad, they are dangerously poised. They could strike either southward, behind the defenders of Moscow's western front, or east and south to cut the beleagured city off from the vital Archangel supply route over which British-American war goods reach the Russian central front.

Klin itself is of little military consequence. It lies some 70 miles from the heart of Moscow. Due east of the town and only 60 miles away, however, is the important rail and road junction city of Sergievski Posad.

Both rail and road routes from Moscow to Yaroslavl, Vologda and Archangel pass through Sergievski Posad. If it should fall into German hands, Moscow would be cut off completely from all but four of the main communications systems of which it is the hub. Its only remaining supply and reinforcement routes would be those directly eastward and southeastward and the renewed Nazi drive at Tula, south of the city, is already threatening one of those.

Just how a German spearhead reached the Klin area, 50 miles south of the Red Army's Kalinin bastion on the upper Volga, is not indicated clearly. Since the Russians are reported still holding the Volokolamsk sector, 60 miles due south of Kalinin, a Nazi breakthrough on a perilously narrow front between Kalinin and Volokolamsk seems to have occurred.

The Germans are reported to be battering at Volokolamsk and along the Mozhaisk front south of it in order to widen the breach. Unless they succeed in their efforts soon, the Klin spearhead may find itself trapped. It has no rail or good highway connection behind it for prompt exploitation of the break-through.

The Klin break-through should prove critical only if it can be quickly expanded and heavily reinforced. Since it appears to be purely a cross-country stab in bad weather and is flanked on both sides by Russian defense concentrations in the Kalinin and Volokolamsk areas, it could prove abortive as have similar Nazi breakthroughs on the Moscow front.

Algeria Now Under Aryanization Law

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 25 (AP)—A Government decree today extended the French Aryanization law to Algeria.

The Government also announced the "Aryanization" of all sections of the Bloch aviation works, whose management already has been turned over to Gentiles.

The detention of Marcel Bloch at Vals-les-Bains was confirmed.

Timing and Nazi Lethargy Gave British Jump

WITH THE EIGHTH BRITISH ARMY ON THE LIBYAN FRONT, Nov. 23. Delayed. (AP)—British timing and German failure to recognize an offensive at the outset gave the British their head start in the new invasion of Libya.

The tactics of the assault now have taken on form and it is possible to gain a clear picture of what has taken place. The action was like that of a naval battle brought ashore.

At dawn Nov. 18 two great British armored columns crossed the Egyptian frontier into Libya at a point well inland. One struck out northwestward in the direction of Tobruk. The other, using American-made tanks exclusively, penetrated some 15 miles and then turned northward.

I am not permitted to identify the columns, so let us call them Column 1 and Column 2.

The Germans had a big armored formation southwest of Tobruk and another in the Bardia region. I am not permitted to name them either, so let us call them Group X and Group Y.

When the Germans realized the offensive was on—and they were somewhat late in realizing it, perhaps because the commanding general, Erwin Rommel, was away at the time—they sent part of Group Y southward in an effort to cut off Column 1's supplies.

Two Fierce Battles

If they had succeeded it would have been goodbye British offensive.

This cutting-off party ran smack into Column 2 at a point approximately 35 miles south southwest of Bardia.

Battle was joined Wednesday afternoon and again Thursday morning. The two encounters were fierce. The desert air was filled with sand raised by the treads of the tanks as they swung around, loosing their full fire at one another.

On both Wednesday and Thursday the Germans were driven back. The net result was that many of the British tanks and many more German tanks were knocked out, the British remaining in possession of the battlefield.

This means that all the disabled tanks fell into British hands. Some of the American tanks were put back into service quickly. Some lay motionless on the desert, too seriously damaged to be repaired on the field. Some were masses of wreckage beyond recovery.

After the second encounter the Germans retired northward. Then, apparently as a precaution against being split up by the British, the German command ordered all that was left of Group Y to move westward and consolidate with Group X.

Meanwhile, British, New Zealand and Indian infantry, with some tanks, went after German and Italian posts along the frontier. A New Zealand patrol entered Bardia and found it abandoned.

Supporting the combined British tank columns farther west was South African infantry which cleaned up several Italian formations with bayonets and grenades in hand-to-hand fighting.

Whittling Down Nazis

The British are now whittling down the German force and the operation may take some time. The Germans are pressed by the British armored force and infantry from the south and southwest and by the Tobruk garrison from the northwest. The road to the west, a by-pass around Tobruk, is still open to the Axis but it runs through several gulches where the Germans might be jammed in bottlenecks.

Apparently the Germans preferred to remain where they were and fight it out.

Perhaps the most credit so far as land forces are concerned should go to Column 2 which hurled back a panzer force more decisively than the British ever did before. The fighters were crack English regiments, largely veterans of last winter's campaign.

The American M-3 tanks they used faced much heavier German tanks with success. If Column 2 had failed the whole campaign might have collapsed.

The present situation is so confused that precise information is difficult to obtain, especially as to the number of prisoners taken.

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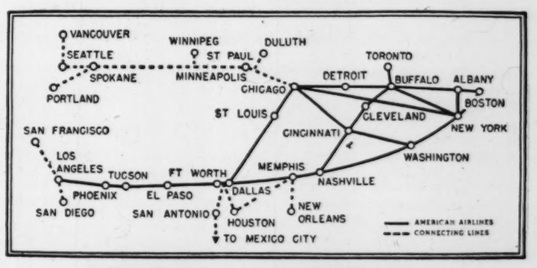

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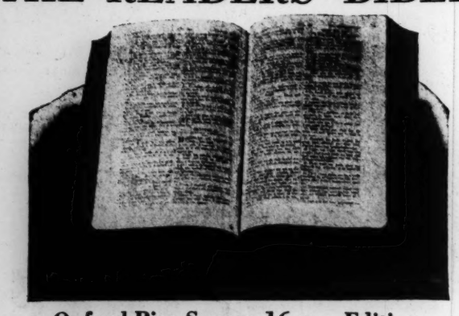

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Nazis Reach for All of Europe's Food —Sometimes Fingers Are Stepped On

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Food smuggling by Netherlanders who ingeniously circumvent Nazi regulations as fast as they can devise the means, is only one of the methods used by Europeans in their resistance to Germany's attempted new order.

From admittedly scanty information that makes its way out of Europe, The Christian Science Monitor today publishes the third in a series of articles on the food outlook. The other articles appeared on Nov. 19 and Nov. 22.

Poland

A realistic estimate of the food situation in Poland quickly encounters a non-economic factor of devastating proportions. It is that the Nazi Reich deliberately plans, and is daily seeking, to wipe out Poland as a nation.

Food, in such a Machiavellian conception, becomes an instrument for slow extermination of national resistance, with special pressures directed against intellectuals, Jews, and other "undesirable" elements.

The Nazi aim for Poland appears to be the elimination of its leaders, and the preparation of a new serf people to do the bidding of German Herrenvolk, or overlords.

At the present stage of Nazi operations in Poland, Jews are singled out for the harshest measures. A high mortality figure cited by the American Friends of Polish Democracy in their publication, Poland Fights, says that 300 Jews a day are passing on in the Ghetto of Warsaw, many of them from starvation.

Yet all Poles are compelled to subsist on a daily ration, as of Oct. 21, amounting to only 780 calories a day, against 2,000 calories in a minimum diet, according to advices reaching the Polish Relief Commission n New York. The main item in the general Polish ration is 11 pounds of rye bread for each person monthly, and seven pounds for children.

Jews must get along with half as much bread.

Not only are rations scanty, but supplies are frequently not to be had. A combination of high prices with the policy of "Germans first" drives Poles, and especially Jews, below the food level officially set by ration cards. So severe is the pressure on Jews that one of them wrote this despairing plea, possibly exaggerated, but indicating the extreme gravity of the situation:

"The Jews are entitled to just a little over 3oz. of bread a day. But the right to buy this small quantity of bread means nothing in reality, for we are never able to obtain it. For the past two months we have not seen a loaf of bread. No other food is available. We are actually starving.

"A 2-lb. loaf of bread costs 30 zlotys (about $5.50) on the illegal market, whereas we cannot obtain the 'official' bread at the low price."

On the black market, one egg costs the equivalent of U. S. 50 cents, 2.2 lbs of butter $12, and 2.2 lbs of flour, $6.

Because of widespread peasant resistance to the Nazi regulations, much food is withheld on farms. City dwellers who are able to go into the country can get food, but the average Pole is often likely to find markets empty. To curb food hoarding by farmers, the Nazis set quotas that must be delivered before the farmer can obtain a card authorizing purchase of farm supplies.

While Poland normally produces sufficient cereals, it is about 50 per cent deficient in fats. Formerly milk and other needed foods were imported from Russia. Since this source has been shut off, the problems of Polish relief have been intensified.

Dr. Henry Szoszkies, pre-war General Manager of the Central Co-operative Bank in Poland, is authority for the statement that mortality rates have risen in Poland's 300 Ghettos from three to as high as 15 times normal. Among Poland's 3,000,000 Jews he finds suffering most acute for children between one and five, largely due to scarcity of milk.

Even so, the Polish people, Jews and non-Jews, are showing a remarkable ability to survive the hardships of war and of Nazi efforts to complete the final partition and pulverizing of the nation.

Norway

So severe has the food shortage become in Norway that even fish, rationed for the first time this year, no longer makes up for the depletion of meats, milk, butter, beans, rice, and other staples, including eggs.

Norway formerly exported eggs, but at the end of 1940, according to a German source cited by Foreign Commerce Weekly, egg receipts at Oslo totaled only 10,000 kilograms a week, or 22,000 pounds, as against seven to eight times that much before the invasion.

Milk, butter, and cheese production had declined when last reported by percentages ranging from 24 to 40 per cent.

Fish supplies are depleted by war conditions that drive fishing boats close to shore. And of the smaller catch the Nazis are requisitioning a large amount for extraction of fish oil needed by war industries.

In one respect the by-products of fish processing plants are relieving a serious shortage, that of fodder. Fish meal is making up somewhat for the inability to import feedstuffs. But this safety valve is not sufficient.

Even in mid-summer the Norwegians were allowed meat only once in 14 days. At that time feed supplies were so short that a 30 per cent cut was made in protein-fodder allowed for hogs, poultry, and fur-bearing animals. Proteins were eliminated entirely from feeds approved for horses, sheep, cattle, rabbits, and goats. The protein-bearing foods are the best for producing fats.

Meat shortages have so increased the hunting of sea-birds that the Norwegian Society for Protection of Animals appealed to the Oslo Government for protective action.

Sugar consumption in Norway is stated as 3,000 tons a month. Early this year the stock on hand was reported as three-months' supply, or 9,000 tons. It is not known to what extent the deficiency has been met.

Last winter there were still substantial food reserves, especially of potatoes. Deprived of the many foods formerly imported, Norway has been subsisting on a diet of potatoes, break, milk, and fish, for the most part. Potatoes are again the bulk mainstay against hunger as winter deepens.

Nazi Monopoly Seen Over All Dutch Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Nov. 25

Behind the new "Nederlandsche Landstand" set up by Reichstommissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart for the occupied Netherlands, Dutch officials here see a Nazi monopoly over all food grown or on hand in the country.

The Landstand is under the executive direction of Nazi Agricultural "Leader" E. J. Roskam. It closely parallels the "Nährungsamt," or Food Control Bureau, in Germany.

Complete Nazification and unification of all branches of farming in the Netherlands is envisaged. Herr Roskam has been at work on the project for some time, according to Netherlands News, fortnightly bulletin of the Netherlands Information Bureau.

Czechoslovakia

Execution of an undisclosed number of Czech farmers, grocers, millers, butchers, wholesalers, and retailers on charges of withholding food from the Germans and reserving it for Czechs is symptomatic of growing food difficulties in the protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia.

Czech housewives, with characteristic courage, have marched by the hundreds through the streets of Náchod, a town in Bohemia, with empty market baskets turned upside down. This report came out through the secret radio station Nazdar, and is printed by the Czechoslovak National Council of America in Chicago.

In Bratislava, Slovakia, according to the Berlin Correspondent of Stockholm Tidningens, women formed queues at 6 a. m. before meat shops. Supplies were exhausted within an hour. Other foods were so scarce that angry German women appeared before the Palace of the Prime Minister of "Independent Slovakia," Dr. Joseph Tiso, reports the Czechoslovak Press Bureau in New York.

During September, the butter ration was reduced to 105 grammes, or less than a quarter of a pound to a person for the entire month. Other edible fats were allowed at 515 grammes, or about 11-7 pounds. For three weeks in August, the potato ration was 2.2 pounds per person.

Balkans

Greece and Yugoslavia, as the two Balkan countries that dared to fight the Nazis, are being made to pay in terms of food, although the invaders seek to sugar-coat their exactions through limiting purchases by German soldiers.

Laird Archer, Foreign Director of the Near East Foundation in New York, and Nicholas G. Lely, Greek Consul General, recently referred to "looting" of food supplies in Greece. They said millions of persons, including 2,000,000 children, face starvation conditions.

Yugoslavia, normally an exporter of meat and other foodstuffs, appears to be better off, but seethes with unrest.

Neutrals

Sweden, despite poor harvests, is among the more favored nation, with a 1941 daily calorie ration of 3,300, compared to 3,700 in 1940, and 780 calories in present-day Poland.

Switzerland, through stringent food control, is making good use of large advance accumulations of food and fodder.

Spain, where civil war still leaves its mark of emaciated children, is executing food bootleggers.

Italy

Potatoes, beans, lentils, milk, cheese, and eggs were added to ration lists in October.

Italy's food problem is complicated by continuing German demands for supplies.

A Poet on Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—The Council For Democracy today released its "Creed For Americans," written for the Council and "for 132,000,000 Americans" by Stephen Vincent Benét, noted American poet and short story writer.

Mr. Benét won the Pulitzer Prize in 1928 for his narrative poem of the Civil War, "John Brown's Body." He was educated at Yale. Mr. Benét is a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the Council For Democracy.

A Creed for Americans

We believe in the dignity of man and the worth and value of every living soul, no matter in what body housed, no matter whether born in comfort or born in poverty, no matter to what stock he belongs, what creed he professes, what job he holds.

We believe that every man should have a free and equal chance to develop his own best abilities under a free system of government, where the people themselves choose those who are to rule them and where no one man can set himself up as a tyrant or oppress the many for the benefit of the few.

We believe that free speech, free assembly, free elections, free practice of religion are the cornerstones of such a government. We believe that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights of the United States of America offer the best and most workable framework yet devised for such a government.

We believe in justice and law. We do not believe in curing an evil by substituting for it another and opposite evil. We are unalterably opposed to class hatred, race hatred, religious hatred, however manifested, by whomsoever instilled.

We believe that political freedom implies and acknowledges economic responsibility. We do not believe that any state is an admirable state that lets its people go hungry when they might be fed, ragged when they might be clothed, sick when they might be well, workless when they might have work. We believe that it is the duty of all of us, the whole people, working through our democratic system, to see that such conditions are remedied, whenever and wherever they exist in our country.

We believe that political freedom implies and acknowledges personal responsibility. We believe that we have a great and priceless heritage as a nation—not only a heritage of material resources but of liberties, dreams, ideals, ways of going forward. We believe it is our business, our right and our inescapable duty to maintain and expand that heritage. We believe that such a heritage cannot be maintained by the lacklustre, the selfish, the bitterly partisan or the amiably doubtful. We believe it is something bigger than party, bigger than our own small ambitions. We believe it is worth the sacrifice of ease, the long toil of years, the expense of our heart's blood.

We know that our democratic system is not perfect. We know that it permits injustices and wrongs. But with our whole hearts we believe in its continuous power of self remedy. That power is not a theory—it has been proven. Through the years, democracy has given more people freedom, less persecution and a higher standard of living than any other system we know. Under it, evils have been abolished, injustices remedied, old wounds healed, not by terror and revolution but by the slow revolution of consent in the minds of all the people. While we maintain democracy, we maintain the greatest power a people can possess—the power of gradual, efficient and lawful change.

Most of all, we believe in democracy itself—in its past, its present and its future—in democracy as a political system to live by—in democracy as the great hope in the minds of the free. We believe it so deeply rooted in the earth of this country that neither assault from without nor dissension from within can ever wipe it entirely from that earth. But, because it was established for us by the free-minded and the daring, it is our duty now, in danger as in security, to uphold and sustain it with all that we have and are. We believe that its future shall and must be even greater than its past. And to the future—as to the past of our forebears and the present of our hard-won freedom—we pledge all we have to give.

Open Schools for Negroes?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—By opening Brooklyn schools at night for recreational activities, juvenile delinquency among the Negro population of King's County will be strikingly reduced, in the opinion of Paul Blanshard, Executive Director of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Mr. Blanshard sai dtoday a survey of the congested districts of Brooklyn, inhabited predominantly by Negroes, showed that juvenile delinquency was increasing and that not a single public school there now has a gymnasium or indoor playground open at night. This, he added, compares with 18 public schools in Harlem which have gymnasiums or indoor playgrounds open for recreational needs at night.

"Of the approximately 270 elementary and high schools in Brooklyn, but 40 are open at night for play activities," Mr. Blanshard said. "Of these 40, but one is in an acknowledged high delinquency area.

"There are now 10 elementary and high schools with predominantly Negro attendance. In four of them delinquency within the schools in the form of disorder and lack of discipline among colored pupils has been so pronounced that the school authorities have made special appeals to correct present conditions. It has been necessary to assign special guidance teachers to a few of the schools to investigate home situations in reported cases of delinquency.

"In the Seventy-ninth Precinct of the Police Department, which includes a large part of the congested colored section and in which 75 per cent of those arrested are colored, minor juvenile delinquencies since Jan. 1 have increased 25 per cent over last year, according to the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the Police Department, and arrests have also substantially increased. In the development of indoor recreational facilities, this district has been more neglected than Harlem."

Brett Sure of British Victory

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Confidence in a British victory was expressed by Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, in a radiocast to the United States early today.

"The road is very long and rough," he said, "and the end is not yet in sight, but I have not the smallest doubt . . . that England will find the peace that comes with victory."

Discussing his study here in connection with co-ordinating United States production with British military operations, General Brett said that many technical difficulties already had been overcome, but that he was anxious to return to the United States to impart the lessons he had learned here.

He reiterated that the greatest problem was to eliminate the time lag between discovery by active pilots of the need for improvements, and fulfillment of the need through production.

Toronto Stagger Work End?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A special meeting of the Toronto Traffic Conference is to be called in the near future to consider a recent proposal by Federal Transit Controller W. J. Lynch that local business concerns stagger the working hours of their employees in order to relieve the transportation situation here. Mr. Lynch said he saw a serious crisis in transportation in Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa unless these cities took steps to avoid it.

The transit industry is faced with big, new traffic loads at peak hours due to the defense program, and to meet it will require new and costly equipment unless other steps can be taken. It was agreed that staggered hours could solve the problem, but it was also agreed that staggered hours for industries and office workers can be brought about only with the backing of public opinion and the co-operation of stores, industries, businesses and civic leaders.

In making his report on the advisability of the staggered hour system, Mr. Lynch pointed to the successful working of such a plan in Washington, and proposed five urgent reasons for its adoption as a means of relieving the situation here: To transport workers (particularly those in war industries) to and from their duties with the least possible delay; to conserve power (electric, gasoline and man power); to avoid the necessity of purchasing new equipment, thereby conserving foreign exchange; to relieve traffic congestion, and to provide greater convenience to the traveling public.

Air Associates Head Fights U. S. Seizure

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—F. Leroy Hill has announced he had protested to the War Department its recent seizure of Air Associates Inc., of Bendix, N. J., and what he termed his exclusion from duties in the firm of which he was President. He said he protested as a stockholder and director.

In a letter to Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Mr. Hill also mentioned an Associate Company director, Vice-President H. I. Crow, and charged the Department with "forcing our resignation as officers of the company through making such resignation a condition of the return of the company's property to its owners."

Troops moved in on the plant, where sporadic labor strife interfered with defense production, on Oct. 30, under orders of President Roosevelt.

Three Escaped Nazis Retaken in Ontario

SUDBURRY, Ontario, Nov. 25 (AP)—Three German prisoners, lieutenants in the Air Force, who were being transferred from one internment camp to another, were recaptured Nov. 23 after they had leaped from a train.

A railway section foreman effected the capture 18 miles from the spot where they had leaped from a southbound train.

'1942 Decisive'

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the provisional Czech Government, said today "1942 is the decisive year of the war and I expect the war cannot last much longer."

He made his statement in opening the second session of the Czechoslovak State Council.

Dr. Beneš intimated he was completing preparations for return to dismembered Czechoslovakia before 1942 ended.

Postal Receipts Seen Reaching $850,000,000

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 25

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker took a look at the upcoming Christmas mail rush yesterday and said he believed it would boost 1941 postal receipts to $850,000,000 gross.

Mr. Walker said 1940 receipts were slightly more than $800,000,000. He said that more men and more trucks would be used by the Post Office Department this year than ever before, adding, "I don't know how we'll handle it."

Britain Wants America to Sit At Peace Table

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 — The United States will be invited as a full participant in the peace conference however partial its entry into the war, it was learned on high authority today.

Definite assurances from the British Government that America will be welcome as a full voting member at the peace council have already been given to Washington.

The possibility that America's partial entry into the war might restrict its influence in determing the peace had already been the subject of conversations between Washington and London and all doubts have been resolved.

Although Britain would like to see the United States as a full fighting ally, it is known that both Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, have made it clear that, so far as London is concerned, a co-equal role in shaping the post-war world will be available to America.

Wanted Doubly in Peace

In a word, it can be said authoritatively that Britain is in no way seeking to make America's authority in the peace conditional upon its contribution to winning the war.

The fact is—and British officials in Washington have not been hesitant to say so frankly—Britain looks upon the task of drafting a secure peace as even harder, as presenting more difficult problems, than the task of ultimately defeating Hitlerism. In consequence, if the United States is wanted in the war, as it is, the United States is doubly wanted in the peace.

However, in the British view as expressed in informed quarters here, the feeling is that from the experience of 1918 it may well prove to be possible to construct better peace terms—more workable and less punitive—in the absence of France.

Based on Solidarity

In any event, it is the prevailing judgment in the Capital that a stable peace must rest upon the closest solidarity between the United States and Britain and that without that solidarity the prospects are unpromising.

It can also be said that unless public opinion clearly decrees otherwise, President Roosevelt is proceeding on the assumption that the United States will accept peace partnership with Britain.

British officials in Washington, never inclined to easy optimism, are today increasingly confident of an Allied victory and the following appraisal of the factors which are calculated to produce victory represents the official view:

1. The combined American and British industrial power is about to give the Allies mechanical equality with Germany and is certain to give it offensive superiority in time. The full geared and pooled production of the British Commonwealth and the United States is greater than all the productive capacity the Nazis can command.

Blunders by Germany

2. The British say they are unspeakably grateful for the blunders and basically bad policy with which Berlin has attempted to govern and regiment the temporarily conquered countries of the continent. They believe that Germany by utilizing brutality instead of patience has lost all opportunity of gaining even passive acquiesence and instead has evoked enduring resentment, hostility and open revolution.

3. They see German morale resting not on the strong basis of faith in the war but on the expectation that Hitler could produce something for nothing, large spoils in a painless war. They believe that the German people will support the war only so long as they retain absolute confidence that easy victory is certain. That confidence and that certainty, they are convinced, are weakening and as assurance of easy victory wanes the rigidity of Nazi morale will break up.

4. This is not merely a military war and will not be won merely by a military victory. It is a military war in part but it is also an industrial war, a scientific war, a "psychological" war, a war of morale as no other war has been.

Nazi Danger of Defeat

The British believe that they are winning the "psychological" war, are emerging in the clear on the industrial war, that they have German morale on the defensive—as illustrated by Goebbels' warning to Germany on the dangers of defeat—and that with the aid of all of these factors the time will come when Britain can take the offensive on the Continent itself.

No discussion of how Britain expects to win the war is complete without reference to the possibility of America becoming a full fighting ally. It is misleading to say that the British do not wish, do not hope for, do not ultimately expect the assistance of an A. E. F. They do, but they are leaning over backward to leave this decision to the United States without pressure and with a minimum of propaganda. There is inevitably some British propaganda for an A. E. F. because the British press is free to write what it thinks even when tactless or indiscreet.

But America, not Britain, will decide if and when an A. E. F. is essential to the protection of America.

Milk Output Climbs

The number of dairy cows in New York State has changed only slightly in the past 70 years, but total milk production has almost doubled.

Machinists' Strike Spreads To Defense Aircraft Plants

By the Associated Press

One aircraft company engaged exclusively in defense work was shut down in St. Louis today and production was seriously curtailed at the huge Curtiss-Wright plant as a general strike of more than 8,500 St. Louis American Federation of Labor machinists spread into the aircraft industry.

Officials of both the company and the union said the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation plant, which has $4,500,000 in orders for tail assemblies, gun mounts and other parts for army planes, was closed completely. The plant has 330 production employees.

Officers at the Curtiss-Wright plant, where 150 employees in the machine shop and tool division failed to report for work yesterday, said a larger number of employees, including production workers in other departments, had joined the strike today.

Curtiss-Wright employs about 6,000 persons and has more than $100,000,000 in orders for Army and Navy training planes and Army transports.

Lloyd Weber, business agent of District Council No. 9 of the International Association of Machinists, which called the strike Monday because of a jurisdictional dispute with the A. F. L. hoisting Engineers and Carpenters' Unions, declared it was "more than 90 per cent effective."

He said more than 400 plants were closed or partially affected by the strike. Wages, hours and working conditions are not involved.

Representatives of the Machinists' Union said they sought to stop A. F. L. Building Trades Unions from encroaching on jobs controlled by the Machinists.

The Machinists are demanding reinstatement of 110 members who went on strike last month at the Weldon Springs T. N. T. plant and the St. Louis small arms ammunition plant.

These men struck because of a dispute with the A. F. of L. Hoisting Engineers Union over the right to bargain for 24 men in the T. N. T. plant garage.

International headquarters of the Machinists in Washington asserted the general walkout was unauthorized and asked union members to return to work.

Chicago — Crated merchandise began piling up on the loading platforms of the city's major motor freight companies with 2,500 A. F. of L. freight handlers on strike for higher wages.

The strike was started yesterday by members of the Highway Drivers' Union, a local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who are seeking a 20 cents an hour wage increase over the present 55 cents.

Estimates placed the volume of truck-hauled freight traffic in and out of the city at about one-fourth of normal.

Although the drivers were not involved in the Handlers strike, schedules to and from various Middlewestern destinations were suspended in most cases without any means of loading or unloading the trucks.

Meanwhile, representatives of Middle Western operators met to prepare for submission to the National Mediation Board their wage dispute with the drivers.

A drivers' strike, called for last Nov. 15, was averted when both sides agreed to submit all differences to the Board. The Board is scheduled to consider the case Dec. 2.

Chicago—Settlement of a one-day strike that had delayed work on $2,500,000 worth of Army and Navy orders for airplane and tank generators was announced last night.

The agreement granted a 10 per cent wage increase and provides for a consent election next July to determine whether Congress of Industrial Organizations or American Federation of Labor Machinists Union should represent the workers in collective bargaining.

Approximately 800 workers had left the plant of the Pioneer Gen-E-Motor Corporation.

Morgantown, W. Va.—Approximately 100 welders employed by a sub-contractor at the $40,000,000 Morgantown Ordnance Works failed to report for work in protest against what was termed discrimination by the Steamfitters Local No. 449 (A. F. of L.) of Pittsburg.

A spokesman said the welders, along with approximately 126,000 others in the nation, recently formed an independent union and sought a charter from the A. F. of L.

Lansing, Mich.—Charging failure to perform a contract, the Atlas Drop Forge Company, engaged in defense work, filed suit for $100,000 damages in Ingham County Circuit Court against Local 724 of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.).

The company, which manufactures forgings and castings for airplanes and tanks, accused the Union of violating terms of a month-old contract by calling a strike. The Union had charged previously that the company had failed to abide by all terms of the agreement.

Ex-'Commando' Chief Decries 'Negative' British War Planning

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, World War hero who recently was relieved of command of the "Commando" shock and invasion troops which he had trained, bitterly criticized today "the negative power which controls the war machine in Whitehall."

Sir Roger, who had been called from retirement to train the strategic shock troops, declared that if his men had been allowed to act a year ago they "might have electrified the world and altered the whole course of the war."

He spoke in a House of Commons debate, while similar debate went on in the House of Lords.

The Commandos, Sir Roger said, "were ready and eager to act a year ago, and the Prime Minister was as keen as I was to act vigorously and face hazards to achieve results."

During his 15 months of experience as director of the Commandos, Sir Roger said, he was "frustrated in every worthwhile offensive action" he "tried to undertake."

"Unfortunately," he said, "the Prime Minister was handicapped not only by the same kind of machinery that Whitehall enforced in the last war, but now with an apparently even greater force, a Constitutional power."

"Until the staff system is thoroughly overhauled," he said, "we shall always be too late in everything we undertake."

Plan Still Withheld

Sir Roger did not elaborate on just what action he had planned a year ago.

Service committees and subcommittees, he said, have become "almost a dictator of military policy" and have delayed or forestalled until it was too late to undertake "every amphibious enterprise."

Asked by Earl Winterton, Conservative, whether he directed his criticism at operations in Libya, Sir Roger replied that he was "referring to matters in Whitehall and not to action in the field."

"Secret and swift decision, surprise and speedy action are essentials of success in the present war," he said. "This has been brilliantly illustrated in our campaigns in Africa, but you will not get it while you are dependent for decision and action on the cumbrous machinery of Whitehall."

Sir Roger disclosed that he was relieved of his leadership of the Commandos five weeks ago, although the fact was not published until Nov. 15.

"One reason suggested for my dismissal," he said, "was that I was too old to lead shock troops, but the command of such a force does not necessarily mean leading it into action.

"This is a young man's war, and my object was to give youth its chance.' Sir Roger is 69.

During the Commons debate Prime Minister Churchill cautioned a member who raised the question of peace terms "not to count your chickens before they are hatched."

He made his remark to Geoffrey L. Mander, Liberal, who had insisted that Mr. Churchill "make clear to the enemy" that any peace settlement must include return of machinery removed from occupied countries and reconstruction of destroyed property.

Dr. Alfred Salter, Laborite, told Commons "statesmen of the world should get together and see if it is not possible to make a just peace."

"I have always been opposed to war," he said, "and this opposition is shared by at least 2,000,000 people in this country. I believe it my duty to stand against all wars whatever Archbishops and Bishops may say.

"I can take no notice of church leaders who declare themselves against war as opposed to the teachings of Christ but who also preach in favor of this war."

Congressmen in Gallery

Five Republican Congressmen from United States watched Commons debate from the distinguished strangers' gallery They were Richard P. Gale and Melvin J. Maas of Minnesota, William S. Hill of Colorado, and W. Sterling Cole and Joseph Clark Baldwin of New York.

"I am very pleased to note perfectly the free Parliamentary discussions permitted in wartime," Mr. Baldwin said. "There is no conflict here between the war effort and the democratic process."

In the House of Lords Lord Croft, Parliamentary Secretary of War, said British women would never be used in combatant units unless they volunteered, but added that 2,000,000 young and fit women must be taken into the Auxiliary Territorial Service to "free every available soldier to fight.'

The ATS performs secretarial, cleaning, cooking and driving chores for the Army.

No Equipment for Jews

Apparently referring to the Libyan campaign, he declared, "We have opened a second front and our grip will not relax until we have inflicted a major defeat on the enemy."

Lord Croft said that women who volunteer may be used in combatant units for antiaircraft scientific work.

Lord Moyne, Colonial Secretary, told the Lords that lack of equipment had prevented raising a force of 10,000 Jewish soldiers for the British Army.

The force had been suggested by Chaim Weizmann, Zionist leader, who urged recruiting in the United States, Palestine, and elsewhere. Lord Moyne said the offer had been accepted in principle at the end of 1940.

[In Boston, Sunday, Emanuel Neumann, advisor to the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, charged that "British bureaucrats" were sabotaging plans for a Jewish military force in Palestine.]

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Air Corps Perfects Gun Camera

Official U. S. Army Air Corps

Accurate Aerial Shooting Made Easier

Air Corps engineers at Wright Field, Ohio, have developed a new gun camera to train pursuit pilots in hitting their targets. This camera, operated by the regular plane control stick "C," takes rapid pictures on 16-millimeter film of objects in the range of the gun sight, which enables pilots to tell the accuracy of their "fire." "A" is the sighting device and "B" is the camera itself.

New Gun Camera Aids in Training Pilots

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

Two fast tiny pursuit planes in mock combat jockey for position high in the clouds. Then, one pilot gets "on the tail" of the other plane and dives at him with his trigger switch pressed hard. No burst of fire issues from his guns, and there is no plane falling in flames.

The sequel to this drama of the skies, however, comes a few hours later, in an Air Corps classroom. Here the instructor and students sit in on a movie which was made when the pilot pressed his trigger "upstairs" in the mock "dog fight." These pictures indicate in a most graphic manner whether the pilots would have scored hits on their adversaries, had they been using genuine ammunition. From these pictures individual students receive corrective instruction in pursuit ship technique.

The use of gun cameras for training pilots in aerial gunnery dates back to the World War, as does the actual use of machine guns in aerial combat. But just as the actual armament of heavy-caliber machine guns and aerial cannon, now in use on our newest planes, is far superior to the one or two hand-operated guns which armed planes of the first World War, so is the new training equipment far more efficient than the first gun cameras.

Today the Air Corps is putting into use its new gunsight aiming point camera, the GSAP, so named because of its optical system, which shows in the finder not only the target of the gunner but also a picture of the sighting apparatus used, and records both of these on each frame of film taken. In addition, the new equipment has an "overrun" device, which keeps the camera going after the pilot ceases "firing" for a predetermined time, to record what happens after he ceases to fire.

Earlier gun cameras were mounted on machine gun mounts, necessitating removal of part of the armament, but today's cameras are fixed behind the gun sights, so that the plane may carry its full complement of guns in addition to its recording device. By this means the camera may be carried in actual combat, and works simultaneously with the guns, to provide a record of the combat. Here again the overrun device is an advantage, for the pilot may follow an enemy plane down after it goes out of control, and the camera will continue taking pictures of it, after he has ceased firing his guns.

The new Air Corps GSAP camera is electrically driven, equipped with a 50-foot film magazine using standard black-and-white 16 mm. motion picture film. The pilot may vary the speed of the camera from 16 to 64 frames a second, by a reset knob. The machine compensates for atmospheric conditions by aperture controls for bright, hazy, and dull weather, which are accessible in flight.

The device is so designed that the optical system showing the gunsight in each frame may be replaced with a straight lens arrangement to get ordinary pictures without the gunsight, if desired. Also, provision is made to heat the lens electrically in the cold of high altitudes.

Oddly enough, if the picture shows the sight directly on the target, the shot is usually a clean miss. It is clear indication to the instructor that the student has not taken sufficient "lead" in aiming his gun ahead of the swift-moving adversary plane. Only when the attacker is directly on the tail of the target, or when the two planes are flying directly toward each other, is such an aim good for a hit. In any other flight maneuver it is necessary for the gunner to "lead" his target, making allowances for the distance between the two planes, the speed at which his ship is traveling and the speed of the adversary plane. And it is in the measurement of the "lead" which the gunner takes, which gives the new equipment an important advantage.

British Take Final Course

One hundred twenty British Air Cadets began over the week end the final phase of their air training at Craig Field, Selma, Ala., 10 weeks of training at the Advanced Flying School. Sometime during the middle of January, 1942, these British boys will depart, full fledged airmen, to take their part in the Royal Air Force campaign against the Nazi Luftwaffe. These cadets, it is believed, will be the first contingent of British youth trained in the United States to take an active part in the European war.

Aero Equipment Digest

An equipment section, with Dr. Alexander Klemin, Guggenheim Professor at New York University, as consulting editor, has been inaugurated in the November issue of Aero Digest. It is intended to save busy aircraft personnel valuable hours in their endeavors to keep abreast of new developments, Frank Tichenor, editor of Aero Digest said, in making the announcement: "The new department groups the equipment and trade literature sections formerly run separately in the magazine."

First Full Time FM Station Starts Sunday in New York

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York City's first high-power, full-time FM station is scheduled to go into operation next Sunday. On this date W71NY, the commercial FM outlet of WOR, will begin covering its entire assigned service area of 8,500 square miles through the medium of its new 10,000-watt transmitter.

Combined with the 630-foot height of the W71NY transmitter at 444 Madison Avenue, the new power will give the improved noise-free and high fidelity signal a range of more than 50 miles from mid-town Manhattan.

Special dedicatory ceremonies are to be held at the 444 Madison Avenue studios, with Mayor La Guardia and Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, the perfector of FM, and Army and Navy representatives in attendance. Ceremonies are to begin at 8:45 p. m.

At 9 o'clock both W71NY and WOR will air a special program, during which Russell Bennett, composer-conductor, will trace the history of musical development as it kept pace with the growth of radio technique, demonstrating successive improvements as they affected musical reproduction from the start of radiocasting up to the advent of FM.

A unique feature of the dedication will be a demonstration of sound transmission over a beam of light—an arrangement that has considerable potentialities in the event of emergency cutting the regular high fidelity telephone wires. Part of 8:45 program will reach the FM transmitter in this manner. The program will be flashed from WOR's studios at 1440 Broadway a half mile across town to 444 Madison Avenue. This portion of the radiocast has drawn considerable interest from the military officials.

WOR began tests with FM some 20 months ago, putting W2XOR on the air in March, 1940. This eventually became New York's first commercial FM outlet on April 1, 1941, with a power of 1,000 watts. This has now been replaced with the 10,000-watt transmitter though the 1,000-watt set will be retained as an auxiliary unit.

Although W71NY is the first commercial FM station in New York City to provide full service, there are also three experimental transmitters on the air daily, all of which will change over to commercial operation during the early months of 1942. Another seven New York FM stations are under construction, several of them scheduled for debut before next spring. All will operate with a power from 5,000 to 10,000 watts.

Music Pool Extended

Continuance of Broadcast Music, Inc. (B. M. I.), the music copyright organization formed by the radiocasting industry as a competitor to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers ("Ascap"), has been assured by the general terms of an eight-year contract just approved by B. M. I.'s Board of Directors. B. M. I. has estimated that the contract will produce $1,000,000 annually through radio's use of the music controlled by B. M. I.

License fees are to continue on a sliding scale dependent on the gross income of the stations. The new and reduced rates range from three-fourths of one per cent to 1.2 per cent, with the networks' charge in the latter category.

B. M. I. stated that it had been assured by both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System that they will sign long-term contracts conditioned on continued support by the industry of B. M. I. and on payment of affiliated stations of their share. B. M. I. added that support of the radiocasters as a whole has already been indicated.

NBC and CBS recently renewed relations with "Ascap" under a nine-year contract at a 2¾ per cent rate, after a break of 10 months in the use of Ascap music.

FM Net Adds Members

Addition of three more members as stockholders, themselves owners of standard radiocast stations, has been announced by the American Network, FM's first network organization. These include the St. Louis Star-Times Publishing Company, the Indianapolis Broadcasting Company, Inc., and WCAE, Inc., of Pittsburgh. Other new stockholders recently announced were the National Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Nashville, Tenn., owner of WSM, and the Constitution Publishing Company, of Atlanta, Ga.

The American Network, of which John Shepard, III, of Boston, Mass., is President, proposes to maintain a coast-to-coast network of FM stations in 45 of the nation's largest markets, providing a coverage that will embrace 85 per cent of the country's population.

Pointers on Pruning Shrubs

All home grounds in cities, towns, and on the farm have shrubs, usually both evergreen and deciduous types; and garden lovers frequently feel the need of specific information in regard to pruning them. Haphazard and casual pruning means we get neither the beauty of shape nor the beauty of bloom possible. Two principles will help us achieve better results. First, prune to encourage natural growth habit; second, plan to leave little or none of the pruning visible. Many shrubs are marred by ugly, heavy stubs. Cut either close to the ground; or else make the cut flush with the stem or branch.

Lilacs are a source of joy to most of us. This shrub sends suckers freely from the roots; therefore each season one or more of the oldest stalks should be cut off, and all the suckers except one or two which are left to become flowering stems in future years. At the end of each lilac branch is a fork. If you cut off one of these, it keeps the bush from growing too tall, and induces more flower buds. Other shrubs which need this same annual, moderate pruning include: aronia, chionanthus, dogwoods, euonymus, ilex and the viburnum group. Some of these produce beautiful berries or fruits in the fall, and an annual pruning stimulates a bountiful harvest of these for our bird friends.

Prune Older Stems

Spiraea Van Houttei is a shrub which gives us beauty through its flowers, and its lovely, recurving type of growth. The branches hang low, covering the bare stems. To keep the shape and secure an annual, generous bloom, one should prune out each year one third of the older stems, and save an equal number of new stems of the current season's growth. You can easily distinguish the old stems by their dark color and shaggy, rough bark.

A secret for future beauty is to cut back the new shoots you save to varying lengths. Some of them may be left one foot in height, others two, three or four. This gives a shrub well filled with future stems which will fit gracefully into the total shape. Branches that have started to shoot off sideways, or which break the desired lines of symmetry should be cut off flush with the stem from which they spring. Treat such shrubs as forsythia, philadelphus, rhamnus, berberis, cydonia, and weigela the same way.

Hydrangeas are a beloved shrub with many of us. We need to remember that the beautiful, heart-shaped panicles of flowers are produced on the growth of the current season. This class of shrubs must be pruned before March 1. Remove all weak-looking branches, and cut the husky ones back to stubs which do not have more than three groups or clusters of buds. From these buds grow the new shoots which bear the flowers of the season. If we prune severely and leave only a few bud clusters, we shall have beautiful, vigorous flowers. The same treatment applies to vitex abelia, callicarpa, ceanothus, hibiscus, sumac and tamarix.

Regal Privet Favorite

Regal Privet is a favorite for its rugged, sturdy stems and horizontal growth habits. It has a deep-green, lustrous foliage and huge clusters of berries for the birds when snow lies deeply over the garden. Once Regal Privet is established, it is easy to keep it as we want it at a given height with an annual check-over and pruning. The main task is to cut off all young canes close to the ground as soon as they appear in spring or early summer. If these new husky canes are not removed, they grow with amazing speed and soon shoot right through the body of the shrub and form a new, jagged, irregular top line. All the low-growing cotoneasters and kolkwitzia are treated similarly.

With old, neglected, overgrown, and tangled shrubs one has to work patiently and carefully. It may be best in extreme cases to cut an entire shrub down to the base and let a new shrub start. Sometimes one can rejuvenate an old shrub by removing part of it two or more seasons, and feeding generously to stimulate new growth.

One needs only two tools to do a good job with shrubs. The first is a pair of regular hand clippers with good steel blades which will keep a sharp edge. The second is also called a hand clipper, but it should have handles 12 or 15 inches long so one can exert greater pressure than with the regular type. If you have not been doing the shrub pruning, you will find it pleasant work for a mild winter day around the home grounds and garden.

H. S. P.

A Tuesday feature

Record Christmas Rush Is Forecast As Army Plans Furioughs for 700,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP) — The Army said Merry Christmas a month in advance today—with the tidings that between 700,000 and 800,000 soldiers would get Yuletide furloughs.

By the War Department's estimate, approximately half of the land forces will be granted leaves to go home for the holidays and this raised the prospect of the biggest Christmas transportation rush in more than two decades.

Belief was expressed, nevertheless, that there would be enough trains for the troops, without undue snarling of railway passenger or freight schedules.

In co-operation with the Association of American Railways, plans are being made to move service men to their homes well in advance of the rush which normally reaches a peak on Christmas Eve.

As far as possible, soldiers are to be released on two dates, Dec. 12 and Dec. 20, depending on whether they receive furloughs of one month or two weeks. They are due back in the ranks on Jan. 12 and Jan. 4 respectively.

As another contribution, routine troop movements involving change of stations will be suspended Dec. 12-Jan. 12. Other aspects of the formidable transportation problems remaining still are to be worked out.

The War Department, which has its own group of experts working on transport problems, received some preliminary practice on the Louisiana maneuvers in August when nearly 183,000 men were moved by rail, steamship, and airplane, aside from a larger number who traveled by truck.

The number expected to jam railways and bus lines in December, however, is believed to be the largest since the 1918 Christmas holidays, when some two million men were under arms in this country following the World War Armistice.

Bureau Aids 4,000 Boys in 10 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Nearly 4,000 boys have been aided by the Boys' Bureau of the Community Service Society in the 10 years of its existence, George M. Hallwachs, Director of the Bureau, announced today. The Bureau focused its work on the needs of boys alone in New York without a family or home, and a great majority of those aided went on to better lives, he said.

A recent survey by the Bureau showed that 41 per cent of those aided came from homes broken by divorce, separation or passing of one of the parents; 28 per cent from homes crushed by economic pressure; 27 per cent from homes where discord reigned, and 4 per cent from satisfactory homes which the boys left in search of adventure.

Florida Convicts Seek Jobs on Burma Road

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—Twenty Florida convicts want to enlist for duty on China's Burma Road.

They wrote to H. L. Ezell, State Prison Camp Chaplain, for help. He turned the letter over to Gov. Spessard L. Holland.

The Governor has taken no action on the request.

WPA Head Opposes Proposed Economy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Howard O. Hunter, Work Projects Commissioner, asserted last night that cuts in Government spending advocated by the National Economy League would undermine defense.

The League, a private organization, sent Congress suggestions for a $1,783,000,000 reduction in what it called non-defense spending. It estimated $479,000,000 could be saved in the work relief program and recommended abolition of the WPA administrative organization and utilization of existing facilities of state organizations.

Mr. Hunter said that "full defense demands full employment, an elementary truth which seems to have eluded the National Economy League."

Women's Education Sees New Tasks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—A new job of education, one which cannot be delegated to the school system alone, faces the women of America if they are to meet their responsibilities as citizens in a democracy, it was agreed at a special forum at Stephens College here recently.

Dr. James M. Wood, President of Stephens, in calling the conference, threw out the challenge for some more effective program aimed at the preparation of women for direct preparation in not only home life but economic affairs, and government.

The forum speakers agreed on the inadequacy of present educational facilities, and even on the fact that the women of the nation so far may not have done the best sort of job in using what they have. The tone was altogether positive and constructive, however, and not only encouraging generalities but specific proposals were offered.

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U. S. Plugs Chinese 'Leak' Of War Supplies to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 — Square in the eye of the portentous Kurusu-Hull discussions, the United States has just taken its most positive step in many months against Japan.

Far from relaxing its economic restrictions on Tokyo, the Treasury Department has discovered and immediately has repaired a heretofore unknown leak in the dam the Government thought it had erected to prevent the sale of any war supplies which would benefit Japan.

Through this leak nearly $13,000,000 of gasoline, tractors, and motor parts went to Japanese-Occupied China in September alone and these shipments amounted to $62,000,000 in the last six months.

A new Treasury order now virtually blockades Occupied China, and consequently eliminates the last great Japanese avenue of supply from the United States.

Leak in Ring

The decision of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, came when he found that a loophole in the freezing of Occupied China assets was weakening the economic ring around Japan.

This loophole consisted of a provision in the freezing order of July 26 empowering a number of specified banks to deal in dollar exchange for their own customers without necessarily consulting the Stabilization Board of China, which was established at that time.

By Sept. 6, it was evident that the basis of voluntary co-operation with the Board had many shortcomings, and an appeal was issued to the banks, which include the Chase and the National City of New York, for "full co-operation."

The banks failed to make the most of this last chance, imports from the United States by Occupied China totaled $12,900,000 in September alone, and the Treasury Department finally acted.

Henceforth, each transaction involving dollar or sterling exchange first must pass the judgment of the Board, which is made up of three Chinese, an Englishman and an American.

Trade Flow Blocked

This new procedure will in effect block the flow of vital commodities which have been entering the Japanese-controlled area from this country.

It is estimated that in the first six months of 1941 the importation of United States automobiles alone was $835,000, or about 800 automobiles.

Other significant items in the six-month list were: Gasoline, estimated at $1,733,000; lubricating oil, $1,377,000; cotton, $13,420,000; motor tractors, trailers, and trucks, $2,873,000; automobile parts and accessories, $987,349.

In all, the six-month importation from the United States was $62,125,000.

Now that both dollar and sterling exchange are under compulsory regulation in this territory, Occupied China is left free to deal only with Japan. Either dollars or sterling usually are demanded as the trade medium by nations throughout the world; the yen is in little demand.

This country's member of the Board is A. Manuel Fox, formerly on the Tariff Commission, a 1911 Cornell graduate, and in 1939 head if an economic advisory mission to Venezuela.

In giving the Board this complete authority, the Treasury move is regarded as reaffirming this country's current seriousness.

New Army Cooks Send Mother Cake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 25— Soldiers at the Army's Cooks and Bakers School at Fort Jackson here have turned tables on their womenfolk by sending cakes home from camp.

The men are so proud of their accomplishments during their three months training as cooks and mess sergeants that they frequently send samples of their cooking home for their mothers and sweethearts, reports Sergeant Marvin Austin, of Atlanta, Ga., who has trained 1,500 Army cooks and 300 mess sergeants for Uncle Sam's new army.

While the modern-day soldier will eat practically everything if he gets hungry enough, he's fondest of steak and pie, according to Sergeant Austin, who has spent 19 years cooking for the Army.

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They Lost Their Ship Off Iceland

Wide World

Survivors of Destroyer Reuben James Make New York

Here they are at the Navy Receiving Station in New York with Chief Petty Officer William Henry Bergstresser of Pittsburgh, Pa., who was left in command with the death of all other officers when the destroyer was torpedoed and sunk west of Iceland on Oct. 31, lifted on their shoulders.

Stimson Says Finns Helping To Close Supply Line to Russia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP) — Secretary of War Stimson charged today that Finnish troops "are now being used by the Germans" in such a way as to help the Germans close the Murmansk-Moscow supply line over which outside aid flows into Russia.

In a statement issued simultaneously with that of the Secretary, Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, Deputy Lend-Lease Administrator who recently returned from Russia, also declared that the Finns "are offering Germany great assistance in cutting across our national interest in the supply of lend-lease material to Russia."

Both Secretary Stimson and General Burns said they deplored the Finnish position and declared that it should be altered.

"It is regrettable," Secretary Stimson said, "that the Finnish Army should allow this condition to continue. It is not only inimical to the final interest of Finland, but it enables Germany to concentrate her efforts on a line harmful to the interests of the United States."

General Burns said that he thought the situation was one "which all Finland's well wishers in the United States regret and would want to see terminated as soon as practicable."

Secretary Stimson was on the White House calling list today for what was described there as a "check-up conference." Also seeing Mr. Roosevelt at the time were Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of Navy Knox, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

Usually the Chief Executive tries to see this group at least once a week to check up on defense plans and efforts.

The Stimson-Burns statements were issued through Brig. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Army Chief of Public Relations, who said that numerous inquiries had prompted them.

The inquiries were made, General Surles said, after Secretary Hull had discussed Finland's part in the war and the Administration had made it clear that in its opinion the Finns should cease aggressive warfare against Russia.

Secretary Stimson referred to the "laudable ambition of the Finnish nation to recover ground lost to the Russians in the last war between these nations," but he said that regardless of that ambition now "it is evident that the Finns are now being used by the Germans to further the German efforts to defeat the Russian forces in the Leningrad-Lake Onega theater."

Peruvian Exhibit Opens at Sloane's

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Criticism of writers who pass only a few days in a town in South America and then return to the United States to write with an air of authority about Latin-American affairs was voiced by Francisco Pardo de Zela, Minister of Peru, at the opening of the Peruvian National Exhibition in W. and J. Sloane's Shop here yesterday.

"Because they are often able writers, they can secure an audience," Señor Pardo declared. "The damage is soon done. The misfortune is that those who can write plausibly do not know Latin America, while those who do know Latin America are not able to write skillfully."

The Peruvian Minister said his nation was striving to take control of its national resources, holding that "too often in the past this decision has been made by profit-seeking foreigners who had no concern for the long-run economic welfare or security of the country."

Raymond H. Geist, Chief of the Commerce Division of the State Department; Newbold Morris, Acting Mayor; John K. Merrill, President of the Peruvian-American Society; Don Francisco, Director of the Communications Division of the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and John Sloane, Chairman of the meeting, also spoke.

The exhibit will continue through Dec. 3.

One Rear Admiral Named And Three Made Captains

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)— President Roosevelt today nominated Capt. William S. Farber, Cazenovia, N. Y., to be Rear Admiral in the Navy. He was born at Frankfort, Ind., March 16, 1885, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Indiana in 1903.

The President also nominated the following Commanders to be Captains: George F. Hussey, Jr., 70 Hyslop Road, Brookline, Mass.; Thomas J. Keliher, Jr., 22 Leamington Road, Brighton, Mass.; and Osborn B. Hardison, Wadesboro, N. C.

Dr. Pedro Aguirre Cerda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 25 — Dr. Pedro Aguirre Cerda, President of Chile who passed on here today, stood out in South American government as the first and only President of a Popular Front Administration in the Western Hemisphere.

The coalition of Radicals—his own party—of Socialists, and of Communists that elected him in 1938, has subsequently split. But the Administration continued on its course of moderate leftist tendency.

Dr. Aguirre stood considerably to the right of center in the Popular Front. As a large landowner, lawyer, and educator, his traditions were more conservative than those of many among his supporters.

The guiding inspiration of Dr. Aguirre's career was education. He described his Administration in terms of education in its broadest sense, as the "reconstruction of our economy and the improvement of the living standards of those classes which have always been forgotten."

So stated, the Chilean Popular Front program resembled the American New Deal more than the Popular Front in Republican Spain, where the term was first applied under Communist influence.

In his long public career, Dr. Aguirre taught school, became Professor in the Pedagogical Institute and the University of Chile, owned and edited a daily newspaper, La Hora, and served repeatedly in political offices. He was Deputy, Senator, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Minister of State several times, and Minister of Interior on three occasions.

The unfilled Presidential term runs to 1944.

43 Reuben James Survivors Landed

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—A torpedo from an unseen submarine zipped through the frigid waters west of Iceland early on the morning of Oct. 31, last, crashed into the forward section of the U. S. Destroyer Reuben James, exploded a munitions magazine and ripped away the vessel's forward end, including the bridge and living quarters.

That, in substance, was the story of Chief Petty Officer William Henry Bergstresser, of Pittsburgh, highest ranking surviving officer of the destroyer after 100 men—including all of the commissioned officers—were lost. He, with 42 of the 45 survivors, arrived here yesterday on a Navy transport.

The chief petty officer said the after part of the vessel went down within a few minutes, but not before three life rafts were lowered. He and other survivors saw no submarines or other vessels and they were rescued by another U. S. destroyer within 20 minutes.

British Face Formidable Task

Continued from Page 1

forecasts have led a good many persons to suppose.

The general relief occasioned in the democracies by convincing evidence that the British are at last in position to take the initiative somewhere in a big way—even though it is 1,500 miles as the bomber flies from the main Nazi armies which must be overcome before the war is won—has led some enthusiastic commentators to discuss the spectacular opening phase of the Libyan campaign rather as if it was all over but the shouting.

But that isn't the military attitude here. Major difficulties are seen to lie ahead and there is no attempt to minimize them.

Heavy Tasks Ahead

There are two main factors upon which the magnitude of these difficulties is held to depend. They are the Axis' ability to reinforce its North African establishments, and the extent to what the Vichy-governed French colonial territories west of Tripolitania become the scene of active collaboration with the Nazis.

The British High Command has to envisage the possibilities of the most unfavorable developments in each case and be prepared to deal with them. There is, however, some optimism regarding the capacity to do so effectively. This is based on four primary considerations—fighting quality and the satisfactory equipment of forward troops already in action, substantial reserves of men and material built up at Mideastern bases during the past five months, proven ability of the Royal Navy both to bring up supports and check the enemy in bringing up theirs, and relief to Allied sky strength sufficient to nullify Axis attempts at adequate reinforcement by air transport as well as to give necessary protection to advancing British columns and cooperate with them in attacking moves.

These undertakings are likely to become more difficult, it is thought, as the enemy is beaten back and British lines of communication are lengthened. This is one powerful reason why Objective No. 2 for the British is to destroy as many Axis tanks as possible in order to avoid having to meet them nearer their own bases, and, incidentally, nearer to any resources the Nazis have been able to accumulate in Tunisia.

Objective No. 1 — already achieved in the most impressive style—was to advance the British Eighth Army's armored divisions to points favorable for splitting up and attacking German Gen. Erwin Rommel's forward groups.

The resultant encounters now in progress over an area of hundreds of square miles of open desert provide a confused picture as a prelude to Objective No. 3. This is anticipated as being consolidation of British territorial gains.

Enemy Fighting Resolutely

Although a dispassionate assessment of the position shows the Axis at a disadvantage both strategically and in regard to supplies, the British official communique has stressed that the enemy forces are fighting "with the utmost resolution" to save themselves from encirclement and destruction, and it is pointed out that the well-commanded defenses behind them raise the prospect of frequent delays.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's troops took 61 days to smash their way from the Egyptian border into Bengasi during the push which began Dec. 7 last year against the badly led Italians who for the most part preferred to retreat or give in rather than fight.

In the Axis counterattack starting last March 24 General Rommel covered the same ground in the opposite direction in only 19 days, due partly to the fact that the British had diverted a large part of their strength to Greece, and partly to the underestimated Axis ability to effect speedy reinforcement and heavier Axis tanks.

The wisdom of leaving a strong garrison at Tobruk when this occurred has been evidenced by the part its defenders are playing in the present pincer movement as a striking unit strengthened with tanks and crews ushered into the port by the Royal Navy the past seven months.

U. S. Moves Counter Axis

Continued from Page 1

ton has gone in writing France off as a potential anti-German power.

Aid for Free French

The decision to extend lend-lease help to the Free French was contained in a letter written by President Roosevelt on Nov. 11, 1941, to Edward R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, stating that "the defense of any French territory under the control of the French Volunteer Forces (Free French) is vital to the defense of the United States."

It is considered significant that the decision was made before Germany succeeded, in ousting General Weygand from his post in North Africa. Thus the Weygand dismissal is shown as but one of many important factors influencing Washington against Vichy.

The announcement that export licenses to French North Africa had been revoked was foreshadowed immediately after the Weygand affair when the State Department declared that "American policy toward France is being reviewed and all plans for economic assistance to French North Africa are suspended."

Spain Also Hit

Various interpretations are being placed here on the simultaneous decision of the Economic Defense Board, headed by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, to revoke petroleum export permits to Spain and Tangiers.

One explanation is that Spain was discovered to be receiving far more oil than was needed for internal consumption and was shipping the surplus to Germany or was building up oil reserves within the country which would become available to the Nazis in the event of an occupation of that country.

The other explanation is that continued American shipments to Spain has not weakened that country's official pro-German sympathies and that America's strategic position on the Iberian Peninsula could be no worse if no oil at all were to go to Spain.

Officials here point out that Spain is the leading pro-Axis propaganda force throughout Latin America and that Spanish spokesmen are continually attempting to create dissension between Latin American countries and the United States.

Move in Dutch Guiana

While the official explanation given for the dispatch of American troops to Dutch Guiana is the necessity of adequate protection for the bauxite mines there, observers noted that these troops now border French Guiana, which is still under orders from Vichy.

President Roosevelt has warned that this country will not hesitate to take steps to see that no European possession in the New World is used as an Axis base, and complete subservience of Vichy to German wishes might be construed as opening French Guiana, as well as the strategically-placed islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, to use by Germany.

The Dutch Guiana move places American troops in a position to take immediate action in such an event.

Nazi Lieutenant Flees Prison Camp in Ontario

BOWMANVILLE, Ontario, Nov 25 (AP)—A German prisoner of war, Lieut. Von Gergenkrause, escaped last night from an internment camp near this town, 35 miles east of Toronto. The escape was discovered when guards found the wires disturbed in a double fence around the camp.

British Shift Air Attack From the Reich

Continued from Page 1

night raids on Western Germany recently.

The intermittent and relatively light nature of RAF bombing attacks on Germany have even raised the question whether the Air Ministry has not abandoned its long-term plan for breaking German resistance by the systematic bombing of various military and industrial objectives in the west.

Careful inquiry in official air circles here indicates that there is no basis for such assumption in that form.

It is emphasized that Britain's air offensive in the west continues to be a main item of the program, and any apparent slackness, it is stated, is due only to weather difficulties.

Contrast in Intensity

Nevertheless, the strategic picture in the west today contrasts strikingly with what it was in midsummer, for instance.

During June, July and the first half of August the RAF was carrying out really intensive raids on Western Germany, while at the same time taking the initiative in offensive fighter sweeps over Northern France.

There were heavy raids on many objectives in Western Germany almost every night, with occasional excursions further into the Ruhr and the Rhineland, and even as far as Hanover and Berlin.

Since September, however, raids have been much less frequent and also with few exceptions less extensive.

No Persistent Bombing

There have been widespread and heavy attacks on a few nights. But there has been no attempt lately to maintain the sort of persistent unremitting pounding that the Luftwaffe gave London at this time a year ago.

Although the weather undoubtedly constitutes a partial explanation, the increased strength of the defenses against night bombing is also an important factor.

The British lost 37 planes during the last really heavy raid Nov. 7, partly due to the unexpected bad weather, partly also to the steadily growing strength of defenses against the night raider. The British AA defenses have been similarly improved lately.

In these circumstances and in view of the manner in which the RAF raids on the Reich have often seemed to switch back and forth from one type of target to another it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the long-term plan of bombing Western Germany no longer occupies the primary place it formerly held in British air strategy.

Battle for Mediterranean

This leading place seems to have been taken for the present at least by the North African and Mediterranean campaigns.

There are indications that the major aim of the RAF has now become that of establishing air superiority over the North African shore and extending it gradually over the Mediterranean as a whole and Sicily and South Italy in particular.

Thus one of the most competent British air experts, Peter Masefield, in the Sunday Times, after referring to the greatly augmented attacks on Naples, Tripoli, Bengasi, and Brindisi, says:

"The North African shore provides the key to the Mediterranean which in turn may prove the key to winning the war. If we are able to clear the enemy right out of Africa, all of Hitler's plans for the winter campaign will be wrecked.

German Morale at Stake

"There is plenty of evidence to show that he had hoped to strike at Egypt during this winter, and through a resounding success there, bolster up morale at home.

"A decsiive defeat instead, combined with growing misfortunes in Russia, would have a tremendous influence on the present unshaken confidence inside Germany and might send Italy right out of the war."

Other air experts have for some weeks advocated turning the whole weight of RAF bomber squadrons on Italy as soon as this is practicable—and it would become so if the British offensive in Libya resulted in clearing Axis forces out of this territory and making the air fields there available to British bombers.

Gap That Needs Closing

Air bases on North African shores near Tripoli would undoubtedly tilt the strategic air balance sharply in favor of Britain and make possible a sustained air offensive against Italy.

Even if action against the Italian end of the Axis went no farther than this, it would be of immense value to Britain to have control of the air in the Central Mediterranean. It is the narrow gap between Italy, Sicily, and Tunisia that makes Allied convoying through the Mediterranean so dangerous at the present time, and the removal of this threat through obtaining air supremacy there would go a long way toward opening up the Mediterranean for more frequent convoys which then would be able to bring more planes, more troops, and more tanks not only to Egypt and the Middle East but also to the Caucasus via Suez and Persia.

Thus the main weight of British strategy has undoubtedly shifted southward for the moment. It has also shifted eastward.

Fighter Planes for Russia

British fighter planes are being delivered in large numbers to Russia where they are already in action, some of them with their own RAF crews, others flown by Soviet airmen.

This flow of airplanes from Britain to Russia is backed by similar shipments of American planes to Russia ,and there is no doubt that the presence on the eastern front of these additional planes is beginning to make itself felt. It is not yet a major factor in the air battle of Russia. But there is every reason to believe it will become so in time.

Meanwhile the RAF based on Britain continues to bomb invasion ports hard and heavily and with fair regularity. It also continues its daylight sweeps over Northern France.

The fact that these costly sweeps —they sometimes lose up to a dozen or more fighters in a single day—are kept up indicates that they are considered of the greatest value in pinning down a large number of German fighters which otherwise might be made available over on the eastern front or in the Mediterranean.

Thus it might be said that much of the RAF activity even in the west is now co-ordinated with air activity in the Mediterranean and in the east where for the present at least the main force of British air strategy is increasingly concentrated.

Antistrike Move Approved

Continued from Page 1

House majority and minority leaders, President Roosevelt carried out his implied promise made in the fight over the lend-lease bill that labor legislation would be given the right of way. No final decision was made on the form of the legislation. Although two points stood out as general goals, no commitments were asked or given.

Informal Discussion

There was, instead, a general, informal discussion of the subject, participated in by the Secretary of Labor and Assistant Secretary of Labor. The consensus of those present was in behalf of a "reasonable waiting period" or "period of sanity," before strikes could be called; and, second, a "frequently expressed view" that the President should have the power to order arbitration if the steps of negotiation, conciliation, and mediation failed. The White House conference was obviously called to forestall factional fights which have interrupted labor legislation hitherto, in which the House Labor Committee under Chairman Mary Norton (D) of New Jersey frequently has been by-passed.

Representatives of rail management and labor reported to Mr. Roosevelt for the third time their inability to resolve wage disputes which threaten a strike among 1,150,000 railroad men on Dec. 7. The two groups requested more assistance from the President to avert a shut-down.

Meanwhile James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, warned a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee that the nation must not permit "internal bickerings" and labor strife to prove the contention of its enemies that "our democratic processes will fail in this stress of action." He advocated, enactment of the bill by Senator Tom Connally to authorize Federal seizure and operation of strike-bound defense plants.

"We think nothing should be allowed to interfere for a single day with the vigorous and efficient production of munitions of defense," Mr. Forrestal said.

Mr. Forrestal said the Connally bill would have been instrumental in settling the strike at the Allis-Chalmers plant last winter and spring. He said this strike held up production of destroyers for two to six months.

"This country cannot sit and wait for the composition of differences between employer and labor by any method that rests solely upon a test of strength," he said. "France tried that and fell."

The Presidential green light given to the House on antistrike legislation is the outgrowth of a long chain of incidents. Most recently, on Nov. 13, the President wrote a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn and Majority Leader McCormack implying consent for labor legislation and declaring "the Government proposes to see this thing through." His letter helped secure the bare 18-vote majority needed for the lend-lease bill.

On Nov. 17, Speaker Rayburn promised that the House would "have an opportunity to pass on labor legislation at the earliest possible moment." The Speaker reiterated the promise next day.

C. I. O. Leader Opposed

At the Congress of Industrial Organizations Detroit convention, Philip Murray last week declared: "The C. I. O. will fight every inch of the way against labor-baiting legislation." Mr. Murray will testify on the Connally bill Thursday.

The labor debate has been precipitated by the coal strike, and by C. I. O.'s walkout from the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, which apparently wrecks that agency.

The first meeting of the three-man arbitration board appointed by the President to settle the coal dispute will be held in New York at the Hotel Commodore at 11 a. m. tomorrow, Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the Federal Labor Conciliation Service and members of the board, announced.

From reluctance to see restrictive labor legislation passed, Mr. Roosevelt has made increasingly strong statements warning against industrial interruption. In his Navy Day, Oct. 27, speech he warned capital and labor, winding up with the declaration "for labor as a whole knows that that small minority is a menace to the true cause of labor itself."

Reluctant Roosevelt Nod

The House has for months cried for labor curbs. Without Presidential approval it has been blocked repeatedly. In the 1940 session, the Smith amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, directed to curb labor, were passed by a 2-to-1 majority in the House but were held up in a Senate committee. In the same year, the House voted 282 to 96 for the Logan-Walter Administrative Law bill, to expand the scope of judicial review to all administrative agencies. Consideration again was blocked in the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt has taken two actions to head off restrictive legislation; he has changed the personnel, and thereby the character, of the NLRB, and he has set up the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, which performed able services in settling strikes. But the latter organization is now weakened by the C. I. O. boycott, and Mr. Roosevelt has at last given a reluctant nod to proposals for new legislation, apparently urging caution, however, in their execution.

A fact finding board, named by the President, and headed by Royal A. Stone of New York, contended that unions were obligated to settle jurisdictional disputes "peaceably and without embroiling employers or interrupting service with consequent damage to public interest."

Carloads of Comforts For Camp Blanding, Fla.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Fifteen carloads of comforts—more than 55,000—have been issued to soldiers at Camp Blanding in addition to the blankets previously issued.

Upon their return from Carolina maneuvers the soldiers will be supplied with plenty of warm bedding. These 15 carloads were only part of the 57 loads of miscellaneous goods that passed through the warehouse at the Camp early in November. Among shipments were 1,956 cartons of soap, 60 pounds to a carton; eight carloads of mattresses, and one carload of blankets.

Lieut. Col. Henry Collins, camp quartermaster reported that warehouses keep a 10 per cent surplus so that damage or lost materials can be instantly replaced.

Traffic in Panama City

Narrow streets and greatly increased use of motor vehicles have brought about a traffic problem in Panama City, the Department of Commerce says.

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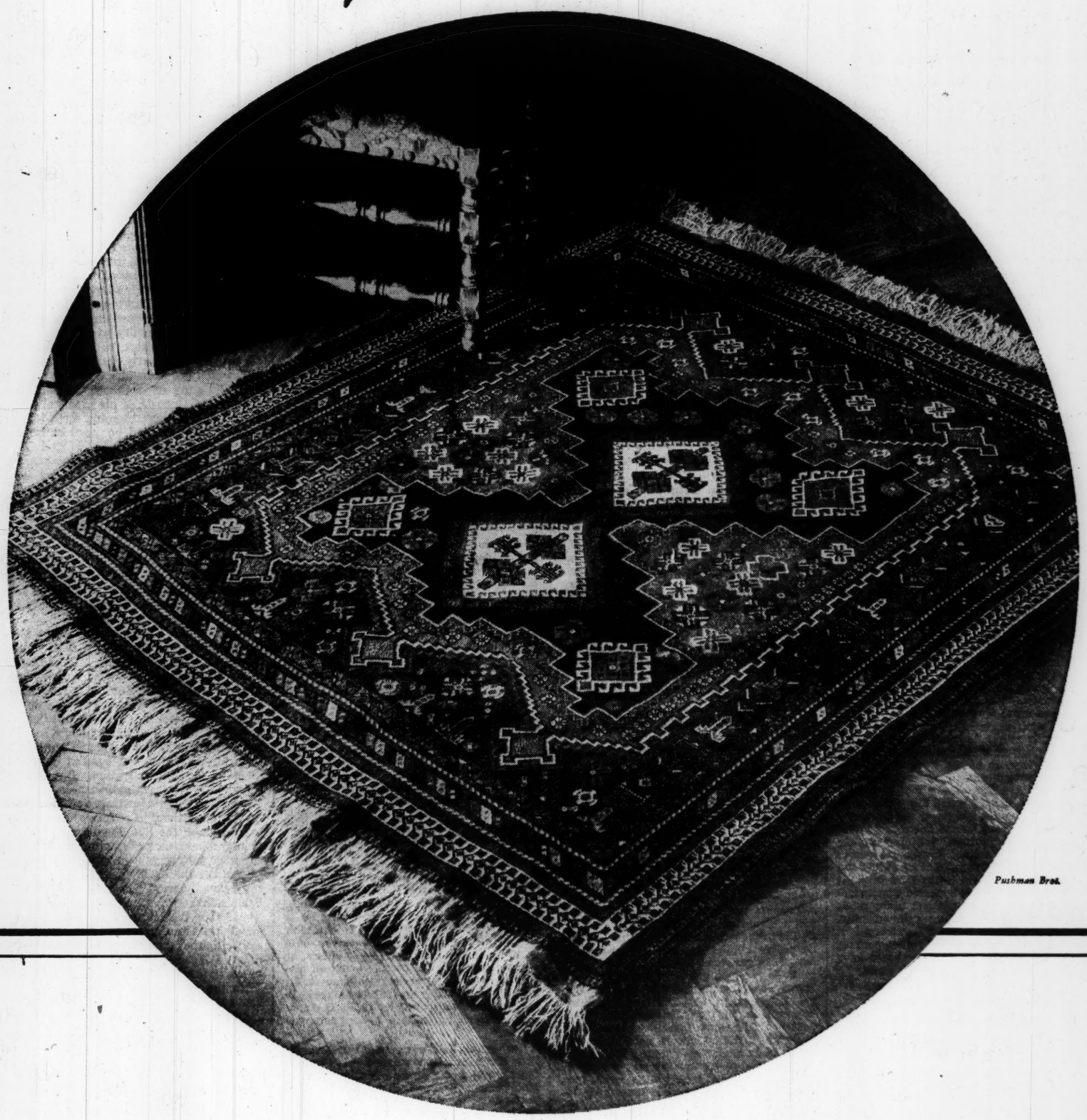

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Well chosen rugs and carpets are basic to the beauty of your room ensembles. Around them you can develop color schemes that echo and accent their tones and designs. Many helpful ideas in the selection of floor coverings are offered by the stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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The Home Forum

We Were Driving To Invercargill

IT WAS THE middle of November—New Zealand's May—when we left Christchurch to motor through the South Island right down to Invercargill which is its toe. Three women and a man—the man did most of the driving—we had a large, comfortable car, a light amount of luggage and somehow we had acquired an unlimited supply of petrol. During the first part of the drive, the whole range of the Southern Alps lay stretched out before us on the horizon. Snow-covered they were, lofty and sharp in outline, etched against a blue sky. Suddenly a sheet of orange flashed upon us. We had reached a bridge over a river, divided into two or three streams as it flowed over its rocky bed; and the stony ground itself, and the banks on either side for hundreds of yards were a mass of flaming Eschscholtzia.

It was a day of gleams and showers. When we reached Timaru with its wide sands, we stopped for a late lunch, after which such a tropical downpour started that there was no incentive to leave the hotel. It was the next morning before we left for Dunedin.

* * *

An astonishing amount of beauty was crowded into that one drive. Our way lay, at first, through gentle fertile valleys followed by hill country, rugged moorland or downland—though neither word quite suits the landscape. There were miles and miles of yellow lupins (lemon yellow, they are) filling the air with their strong perfume; more sheep and lambs than one could believe possible covering the hillsides, and swift mountain rivers tumbling over rocks and rushing down into the valleys. All these tempted one to linger. We had our lunch with us, but the two New Zealanders in the party, who knew their country, persuaded us to wait for a "something better" that was coming. Afterwards we were glad we had done so; for the road took a sharp turn and there, close at hand, though hidden until then, lay the sea. In a few seconds, it seemed, we reached the bay—Kartigi Bay—a spot I shall always remember. It was almost a horseshoe in shape, the sands golden-white fringed with yellow lupin that grew right down upon them; while the surf rolled in from the bluest sea I had ever seen. But it was the fresh sparkling atmosphere, the appearance of everything as newly created, that was so invigorating.

As we sat on the sands lunching off bread and cheese, tomatoes and cherries, with a hot drink in the thermos, we all declared that we wanted to go no further. Here perfection had been reached. The sands were scattered, we found, with the beautiful little shells which inside are all the colors of the rainbow, and, after lunch, as I was collecting some, there was a cry from the others of "Sea lions!" Turning, we saw them close at hand. A male lion and his mate, playing on the sands and basking in the sun. We went right up to them and got some good snapshots, although the male somewhat objected, emitting weird, hoarse, and rather alarming sounds.

The last part of the drive to Dunedin is a wonderful and precipitous descent through the hills which are thickly covered with broom. Much fuller than the English broom and of a much deeper yellow, one seems to be in a world of gold, the effect of which is dazzling.

* * *

Although Kartigi Bay remains the high light, the most unusual and interesting part of the whole trip was the drive next day to Invercargill. After a time, we left the main route and drove for over sixty miles through virgin bush, along steep, winding, narrow roads thick with shale (not pleasant from the driver's point of view), and on either side every variety of native trees and plants. Masses of magnificent tree ferns, gum trees, white heaths, a little flower that looks like white flannel, and, here and there, the lovely pure white clematis flung over the trees.

Finally, the road wound down to another horseshoe bay—Tautuku, wild and remote with heavy surf rolling in. We got out to explore a little and then, in order to turn the car, had to drive it on to the sand where it stuck! Happily, a native appeared who understood the ways of his thick and heavy sands and, with his help, we emerged triumphantly.

When we finally reached Invercargill, it was late; but one of the thoughts uppermost to me was satisfaction that we should have the whole, long, lovely drive back again.

LUCIA C. COULSON

By Courtesy of the Boston Public Library to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NEW YORK HARBOR": *An Etching by James McBey*

"NEW YORK HARBOR" is the latest print by James McBey. Under the signature is the date line, 1941. The author expended a great deal of time and patience upon this print, which did not satisfy him until he had completed nineteen successive states. Careful examination of the various impressions reveals the etcher giving shape to an idea, formulating it first in broad contours, altering the major elements of design, playing around with small enhancing details, trying out and deleting additions, changing inks, imparting tonal variations, establishing space relations with greater conviction, and finally completing the job with some bold thrusts of the etcher's needle.

While something of the initial dash is lost in an etching which requires such exacting preparation, there is, on the other hand, a completeness in the ultimate effect which comes through attentiveness to cohesive factors of pattern and sensitive adjustment of minute details which give firmness and stability to the design. In "New York Harbor," the etcher has had to portray the skyscrapers with due massiveness and loftiness, without losing the relative significance of the foreground and middle distance material. He has inclined toward a well-balanced distribution, putting the skyscrapers in their place, with the harbor and its traffic and its landings given full play. While most print-makers have stressed the tall buildings, Mr. McBey is interested in the East River, which stimulates him as the wharves on the Thames did Whistler.

DOROTHY ADLOW

November Sycamores

Like timid birds
Flocks of golden leaves
Rest on the sycamores
Until a single careless footstep
Of the wind,
Or flash of sudden frost
Startles them into flight.

E. E. L.

Where the Delaware Rises

NOBODY REALLY KNOWS where the Delaware rises. Scores of white-water trout streams, fed from icy springs among the Catskills, race through the hemlock forests where Cooper's Leatherstockings roamed. Almost any one of these innumerable brooks could easily be taken as a source.

Every settler on the upper Delaware will tell you, therefore, that the river starts from his own spring-house or from his barnyard pool. The more imaginative claim that three great rivers—the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and the Hudson—all spring from rugged Mine Hill in lower Schoharie County. One longbow monopolist insists that from the west eaves of his farmhouse the rain drains to the Susquehanna, the east roof sends its water to the Delaware, while storms that pelt against the northern wall trickle off to the Schoharie and come in time into the Hudson.

The lack of unanimity about the sources of the Delaware is typical; the river is a controversial stream. . . . But all agree in opposing those purists who insist that a turbulent mountain creek twisting about the bases of high precipices is in no sense a river, and that the Delaware does not, in fact, exist until the East Branch meets the West Branch far to the south at Hancock on the Pennsylvania line. . . .

The sudden disappearance of the river, like its spontaneous rising, made an endless topic for debate. As no one knew the true source of the stream, so no one definitely knew just where the river ended. It vanished suddenly, with the quiet modesty that is so typically Delawarean. Raftsmen, beating up the Jersey coast, argued hotly as to when the river had become the bay; even after they had transshipped to the Hudson River boats that would bear them northward to a point at which they might debark for their hike overland to the Catskills, they were discussing the Delaware's peculiarities.

For the Delaware is a gentle river, gracious and inviting; its charms are never-ending; and, surely, those who see its glories never can forget the river's beauty. Yet frequently it gives a false impression to a casual observer. Sedulously the stream and the folk who settle on its shores play down their virtues, frowning on all words and deeds that seem like boasting. Cardinal among the principles of good form, stressed, indeed, by the example of the river, is that no gentleman is self-assertive and that it is far preferable to retreat from common view than to court popular acclaim. If other sections of the land, unused to self-effacement, accept the river and its people at a false valuation, the loss is not the Delaware's.—From "The Delaware," by HARRY EMERSON WILDES. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"Les jalons de la Science"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

EN PARCOURANT une contrée où tout lui est nouveau, le touriste cherche à retrouver certaines choses dont il a lu ou entendu la description et qui peuvent lui servir de points de repère. Il compte là-dessus pour savoir quelle route il doit suivre et pour avoir le sentiment de la sécurité. Mais parfois ces jalons matériels ont disparu, se sont modifiés, ou pour quelque autre raison déçoivent les espérances du voyageur.

Trompés par la croyance matérielle à la vie, à la substance, à l'intelligence en dehors de Dieu, les mortels acceptent de faux points de repère qui les égarent. Ils ignorent la beauté, la grandeur, la perfection, l'immortalité de l'homme que Dieu a créé selon Sa ressemblance, comme réflexion ou expression de l'Entendement, de l'Esprit, de l'Ame; en conséquence, ils identifient avec leur faux concept de l'homme matériel et mortel non seulement la décrépitude, la maladie, la souffrance ou la mort, mais l'orgueil, l'improbité, la fourberie et d'autres formes de péché. Croyant que la matière est réelle, que le bien est limité, ils s'imaginent que le bonheur dépend des objets, des conditions, des événements matériels, du lieu où l'on habite ou peut-être de certaines personnes. Alors, quand ils sont séparés d'un ami ou d'une société qui leur était précieuse, ils érigent dans leur pensée un monument de tristesse ou d'amertume.

Le sens mortel du temps abonde en faux jalons qui privent les hommes du bien que Dieu, le divin Amour, donne constamment à tous Ses enfants. Interroger anxieusement l'avenir ou s'absorber dans la triste contemplation du passé, c'est ne pas voir ce qui nous est offert à l'heure présente — les occasions de servir avec joie, d'accomplir une tâche utile, de démontrer l'abondance.

Dans le livre de la Genèse, nous avons l'histoire d'Abraham; nous remarquons sa foi en Dieu, qui se traduisait par des actes, et le courage avec lequel il partit pour une terre étrangère; mais nous ne trouvons aucune parole de regret concernant les choses et les lieux qu'il avait quittés. La promesse qu'il avait reçue lors de son départ ne s'accomplit que beaucoup plus tard; mais dans l'intervalle le patriarche continua d'agir selon la justice, de s'attendre au bien, de mettre sa confiance en Dieu. La Bible nous dit que "l'Eternel l'avait béni en toutes choses" (Genèse 24:1). L'exemple d'Abraham est pour l'humanité une source de grandes bénédictions. Sa justice est un monument spirituel qui nous sert de guide, car, comme le dit l'épître aux Hébreux (11:10): "Il attendait la cité qui a de solides fondations, et dont Dieu est l'architecte et le fondateur."

Parce qu'il est idolâtre de nature, l'entendement mortel place dans son domaine illusoire bien des jalons trompeurs. C'est ainsi que la femme de Lot regrettait les plaisirs et les agréments que le passé lui avait offerts. Ce faux point de repère l'empêchait de voir le bien qui l'attendait et qu'une sincère obéissance lui eût révélé. Quand les Israélites s'enfuirent pour échapper à la servitude, au moment même où leur salut était proche ils eurent peur du Pharaon qui les poursuivait et ils regrettèrent d'avoir quitté l'Egypte. Mais Moïse entrevoyait la justice éternelle; obéissant aux directions divines, il dit au peuple de se mettre en marche; et grâce à ce commandement inspiré, le passage de la Mer Rouge devint pour l'humanité un symbole de progrès spirituel.

Aujourd'hui, conformément à ce qu'enseigne la Bible dont elle accomplit les promesses, la Science Chrétienne éclaire la voie du ciel. Le chemin de la Science Chrétienne est celui que Jésus nous montra par ses préceptes et son exemple. C'est la loi de Dieu qu'il faut comprendre et démontrer.

La lumière de la Vérité révèle l'irréalité de tous les faux jalons et de l'existence matérielle qu'ils prétendent circonscrire. Offrant la boussole et la carte de la réalité spirituelle, la Science Chrétienne met tout homme à même de trouver la voie par laquelle on sort des fondrières que représentent le péché et la souffrance. Le Christ Jésus disait (Luc 18:17): "Quiconque ne recevra pas le royaume de Dieu comme un petit enfant, n'y entrera pas!" Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit aux pages 323 et 324 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La bonne volonté de devenir semblable à un petit enfant, et d'abandonner l'ancien pour le nouveau, dispose la pensée à recevoir l'idée avancée. Le bonheur de dépasser les fausses limites et la joie de les voir disparaître, — voilà la disposition d'esprit qui aide à hâter l'harmonie ultime."

Les "fausses limites" qui nous cachent la félicité d'une conscience éclairée — le royaume des cieux — sont peut-être l'égoïsme, la volonté personnelle, l'orgueil, qui semblent faire partie de notre soi-disant moi. Mais la moindre lueur de l'Amour divin nous aide à surmonter ces défauts; et si nous nous laissons gouverner par l'amour, nous pourrons voir que la pure substance du moi spirituel reflète l'Entendement.

Au milieu des bouleversements actuels, ce ne sont pas seulement les choses matérielles qui sont menacées ou détruites, mais aussi mainte habitude ou coutume enracinée, des systèmes économiques, industriels, des institutions politiques; et bien des personnes déplorent tout changement, s'en irritent ou s'y opposent avec obstination. Ne faudrait-il pas plutôt examiner notre propre penser pour apprendre comment la vérité, la justice, le droit, l'amour peuvent être davantage mis en pratique? N'est-ce pas le moment de suivre ce conseil de Paul (I Thessaloniciens 5:21): "Eprouvez toutes choses, et retenez ce qui est bon"? Ne devrions-nous pas nous rendre compte que "ce qui est bon" est éternel, exprimant le Principe infini, l'Entendement divin, l'Esprit, l'Amour? N'est-ce pas l'heure où nous devons avancer, vivre d'une manière meilleure et plus sainte, ennoblir nos institutions, exprimer envers Dieu et l'homme un amour plus grand, plus pur?

Le chemin qui monte vers les hauteurs spirituelles est illuminé par l'espérance et les heureuses perspectives. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 323): "Grâce aux châtiments salutaires de l'Amour, nous sommes aidés dans notre marche en avant vers la justice, la paix et la pureté, qui sont les jalons de la Science. Contemplant les tâches infinies de la vérité, nous hésitons un moment, — nous nous attendons à Dieu. Après quoi nous allons de l'avant jusqu'à ce que la pensée détachée de toute entrave marche ravie, et que la conception libérée prenne son essor vers la gloire divine."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Night

The moon peeps
Through the drifting cloud-wrack
Like a white owl
Flitting, silent,
Among snow-laden branches
In the forests of the night.

GRAHAM DOUGLAS EAST

"Landmarks of Science"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN TRAVELING through a strange country men look for and depend on various landmarks. From them they expect to derive a sense of security and guidance. Yet these material landmarks may sometimes be removed or changed or otherwise proved to be unsatisfactory.

Because of the material belief of life, substance, and intelligence apart from God, mortals accept as accurate guides many false landmarks. Ignorant of the beauty, grandeur, perfection, and immortality of man, whom God created in His likeness, as the reflection or expression of Mind, of Spirit, Soul, they identify pride, deceit, dishonesty, and other forms of sin, as well as decrepitude, disease, suffering, and death, with their false concept of man as being mortal and material. Thinking of matter as real and of good as limited, they imagine happiness to be confined to certain places, persons, events, or material objects and conditions. Then, when a beloved person or relationship is removed, they may raise a mental landmark of sorrow or bitterness.

The mortal sense of time is prolific with false landmarks, defrauding men of the good which God, divine Love, is ever bestowing on all His children. While straining anxious eyes toward an unknown future or gazing tearfully on the past, they miss the opportunities for joyful service, for heartening activity, for abundant supply, which are at hand.

In the story of Abraham, as found in the book of Genesis, of his practical faith in God, his courage in going forth into a strange land, we find no word of regret for the things and places left behind. Although the promise given him when he left the house of his youth was not fulfilled for many years, he continued to do justly, to expect good, to trust God. And we read that "the Lord had blessed Abraham in all things" (Genesis 24:1). Humanity, too, has been greatly blessed through his example. His righteousness remains a spiritual landmark, for, as we read in Hebrews (11:10), "He looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

Mortal mind, being idolatrous in nature, tends to set up various false landmarks in its unreal domain. Past pleasure or satisfaction was just such a landmark to Lot's wife. It prevented her from discerning the good which lay ahead, to be revealed through righteous obedience. The Hebrews, fleeing from slavery, feared the vengeance of Pharaoh and regretted their flight from Egypt, even at the very moment of their salvation. But Moses glimpsed enduring righteousness, and as he obeyed God's directing and gave the inspired command to go forward, the passage through the Red Sea became to humanity a landmark of spiritual progress.

Today, fulfilling the promises and teachings of the Bible, Christian Science lights the heavenly way. The way of Christian Science is the way Christ Jesus taught and lived. It is the law of God to be understood and demonstrated.

The light of Truth reveals the unreality of all false landmarks and the material experience which they define and bound. With the compass and chart of spiritual reality, Christian Science enables every individual to find the way out of the unreal morass of sin and suffering. Christ Jesus said (Luke 18:17), "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 323, 324): "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony."

The "false landmarks" which obscure for us that blessed state of enlightened consciousness—the kingdom of heaven—may be selfishness, self-will, pride, which seem to be a part of so-called human selfhood. But even a glimpse of divine Love will help us to overcome such traits, and as we let it govern our lives the pure substance of spiritual selfhood will be seen as the reflection of Mind.

In the midst of the upheavals of today, when not only material things but also long-cherished habits, modes of living, economic, industrial, and political institutions are threatened or being destroyed, many may grieve over, resent, or obstinately oppose all change. Should we not rather examine our own thinking to learn how we can realize more of truth, justice, righteousness, and love? Is not this the time to follow Paul's admonition (I Thessalonians 5:21), "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good"? Is not this the time to learn that "that which is good" is eternal, is the expression of divine, infinite Principle, Mind, Spirit, Love? Is not this the time to go forward to better, holier ways of living, to build nobler institutions, to express greater and purer love for God and man?

The spiritually forward way is bright with hope and expectation. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 323): "Through the wholesome chastisements of Love, we are helped onward in the march towards righteousness, peace, and purity, which are the landmarks of Science. Beholding the infinite tasks of truth, we pause,—wait on God. Then we push onward, until boundless thought walks enraptured, and conception unconfined is winged to reach the divine glory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Four Boys at Table

ESPECIALLY AMONG the younger boys there was a great deal of raillery continually going on. It was not so annoying to our elders away from the table, but during meals Father had little patience with the practice. If a boy was reprimanded for a slip in table manners—licking his knife, spreading his bread on his hand, using his finger for a pusher, in fact, any little social error—he was quite sure to hear from the other three boys. Little clucks, coughs, cheeping sounds—anything to make the miscreant uncomfortable. At one time, the popular gibe was "pleep-pleep," and we pleep-pleeped at each other until the grown-up members of the family were driven nearly to distraction. Father was the first to break under the strain.

"Just a moment!" he said ominously one day at dinner when Stan and I were ribbing Herb over some slight rebuke he had received. "I don't ever want to hear that noise again at the table from any of you. The penalty will be to leave the table and not return."

We could see that he meant business, so there were no more pleep-pleeps at the table from that time on. However, we had found a new one by the following day, and at the first opening where a bit of raillery was called for we came out with "deet-deet!"

Father overlooked it for a little while to see if we would not tire of it by ourselves, and when we didn't he again put his foot down.

"Now let's have this understood," he said, "so there can be no claim of ignorance of the law. From now on there are to be no more words of derision during a meal. Is it understood?" . . .

The next day we were back with another new one—the rule did not forbid signs. We leveled one finger for a first offense, two for a second, and so on. Father did not catch on at first, though he must have known from the suppressed laughter at our end of the table that something was going on. It was not long, however, before he caught the drift, and then the prohibitory regulations were enlarged to include "all words, sounds and signs, of every name, kind, and nature denoting or implying derision." This covered practically everything and spoiled one of the most entertaining as well as most objectionable of our mealtime sports. — From "Big Family," by BELLAMY PARTRIDGE. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Journal Item

The dawn is bursting
From a sky blue and cool,
Like a waterlily opening
On a chilly pool.

The hills are unfolding
One by one, as the light
Flaring between them
Breaks them from night.

KEITH THOMAS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Organization of Nonunion South Next on C. I. O. List . . . By Richard L. Strout

We have come back from the C. I. O. convention at Detroit only to be thrown into the thick of labor discussion in Washington. The coal strike is all but settled but its effects go marching on in proposed new labor legislation. It looks as though labor matters were something that the well-informed person would have to read up on in the months to come. It is a topic that is here to stay.

What we were most impressed with at the whole C. I. O. convention (on thinking it over) were the plans to organize the South. It is a campaign that most persons do not seem to realize. It is a program that brings the C. I. O. smack up against the desire of many people to "freeze" the labor situation for the duration of the emergency. Listen to what the C. I. O. proposes and then you will see the scale of the thing yourself.

To begin with, the C. I. O. is a young, dynamic, expanding organization. Last year it set twin objectives for 1941: to organize Ford and to organize "Little Steel." These two objectives seemed beyond the realms of possibility to most observers as the convention at Atlantic City adjourned last winter. Yet both have been obtained. The C. I. O. top leaders called on Henry Ford in Detroit last week. What a change that represented! So the calm proposal to organize the South this year must be approached with some respect.

C. I. O. Front at Birmingham

C. I. O. leaders reported that Birmingham, Ala., right in the heart of the South, is already almost a "100 per cent C. I. O. town.' We don't know about that, but that is what they said. The southern steel and coal industries are, of course, largely organized. The coal wage differential of the South is on its way out.

Now the C. I. O. is out to organize the petroleum industry. This is one of the biggest industries in the South. A war chest of $200,000 has been set aside. The Standard Oil Company is the immediate objective. Edwin Smith, the ex-member of the National Labor Relations Board, ex-Massachusetts Labor Commissioner, ex-personnel director of Filene's Department Store, Boston, is head of the Southern oil campaign.

As though the ebullient, militant C. I. O. didn't have enough trouble ahead just in entering the antiunion South, it has taken on a couple of additional difficulties. It proposes to do so on a basis (believe it or not) of racial equality. The Negro is to be treated the same as the white man.

Right in the midst of the Detroit convention came word that the white C. I. O. workers in a southern plant had gone on strike because their boss had hired a Negro to work with them. The heads of the union at Detroit ordered the C. I. O. workers back. They asserted racial equality is the basis of the C. I. O. drive. We won't even attempt to comment on this program. We just state it and let the reader imagine the problems ahead.

Also, the C. I. O. is out to beat the poll tax in Southern States, and it is out to knock off certain Southern Representatives who are alleged to be anti-labor. Quite a task, any way you look at it.

You will see from this that there is a big battle ahead. Is such a battle justified at a time of national emergency? Honestly, we don't know. But if you realize the zeal, the enthusiasm, the fanaticism almost of some of the C. I. O. leaders—Philip Murray, for example—to "organize the unorganized," you can see the difficulty in the way of trying to stop this drive now. It will be a good deal like trying to prevent steam from expanding.

C. I. O. leaders claim that it is no use organizing the rest of the country if factories can escape into the nonunion, low-wage-scale South. A number of C. I. O. workers from the South described fights and beatings and jail sentences. It will be an optimist who thinks there will not be more of them next year. What happens in this forthcoming C. I. O. drive may be one of the most difficult issues before the Nation in 1942.

Englishman Saw Extraordinary Show

We had a nice English journalist with us at the convention, just arrived in America, and we couldn't help feeling that he was getting closer to the real, rough-tough picture of certain aspects of the United States at this rowdy convention, with its fist-fights and all, than he could have got at almost any other show he might have picked.

There were the mixed dialects, the mixed motives, the flaming idealism and the crass materialism, which make the United States such an extraordinary show, and there was the democracy, too, which with all its faults, makes up the final hope of the nation.

You may disagree with everything about the C. I. O., yet it is as American as apple pie. The English journalist's eyes popped out at some of the proceedings, but he whooped at some of those workingmen's candid comments on Hitler and he came away with a high respect for Philip Murray.

Also he liked the all-but-complete unity expressed for Roosevelt's foreign policy. It will be a great tragedy, and we think an unnecessary one, if some way is not found to hitch this tremendous vital force to the national defense machine.

One of our fondest memories of the trip came when we left the convention and went over to Ann Arbor by bus, and dropped in to a lecture on Hittite civilization at the University. It was in a dark place and there were stereopticon slides, and there was a fine old British archaeologist who had spent his life digging up Hittites, and their stones.

It was the most relaxing thing we have done in a long time. Part of the time we slept and part of the time we heard about Hittites, and all the time we forgot about Hitler and John L. Lewis. There should be more Hittites in everybody's life, we think. Hittites were mentioned in the Bible, but our speakers was firm in branding them as mere parvenus. The Hittites flourished from 1500 B. C. to 1000 B. C. The lesson we got out of it was that Hittites had wars, too; and that on the whole, things have progressed a lot since then.

You have to take the long view, during a war or at a C. I. O. convention, we guess—but things have a way of improving as time goes on.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

The Cliff-Dwellers Quit the Cliffs . . . . . By Ralph W. Cessna

The era of the cliff dwellers, down in the Southwest, ended thousands of years ago. The era of the cliff dwellers in Chicago is just coming to a close.

Chicago's cliff dwellers, those hearty folk who live their busy lives in apartment buildings, some with elevators, some without, aren't disappearing. Nor will they have to move out. It's just that from now on there won't be so many apartment buildings erected. Not so much of Chicago's flat, drafty expanse will be zoned for apartments. Fewer of Chicago's families, in proportion, will be surrounded in close proximity by four, six, or more other families. Less of Chicago's life will be woven around the likes and dislikes, the habits and wants and problems of the apartment dweller. The single-family home is coming into its own.

It will take some years, perhaps generations, for the dwelling complexion of the city to change noticeably. But it will certainly have changed measurably from what it might otherwise have been, in just a matter of a few years. We have just begun to use up the extra space provided in the over-building boom of the 20's, and people are looking around for more accommodations. But, whereas under the old zoning system much of the new building probably would have been apartments, now it is likely to be predominantly in the single-family-house field.

Sharp Cut in Apartment Zones

The amount of the total space within Chicago's city limits given over to the building of apartments under the old system is really astounding. Over 54 per cent of the total land area was so zoned before. Some experts have figured that apartments built on every lot open to them could house a population five or six times that in Chicago at present—about three million.

"And what a mess that would be," one of them tersely said.

Under the new zoning laws being worked out by the Chicago Plan Commission and a subcommittee of the City Council, the space zoned for apartments will be cut to around 22 per cent of the total area. And even a large part of this will be set aside as "Class B" districts, in which single-family houses mingle with two-flat apartments.

Under the old laws only 4.9 per cent of the total area was zoned for single-family houses. The new specifications say that over 40 per cent will be opened for this type of building. As a matter of fact, considering that much of the so-called apartment area will be of the Class B type, the single-family house will eventually be the rule rather than the exception in Chicago.

Of course it is realized that in many sections areas set aside for apartments never would have been built up, for there just wasn't the need or demand for apartments there. The new order simply opens the way for development of single-family homes. As a whole, though, just an ordinary growth would have found the city, under those old laws, within not too many years growing out of control in many important areas, growing "up" instead of spreading out, increasing the already serious congestion of traffic.

Space Needed for Business Reduced

By reducing the amount of apartment space, thus forcing future growth to spread itself out over wider areas, the amount of space needed for business is reduced. The new plan says that instead of 16.85 per cent there will be but 11.63 per cent of the space for this purpose. They hope to cut that down even to perhaps half.

Apartments have their place. They fill a need. Many prefer them indeed to the single-family home, where one has to tend a furnace and shovel snow and rake leaves. But in all computations and conclusions of real estate experts, sociologists and others, the single-family community is rated as coming nearest to providing ideal living conditions. To make a huge city like Chicago more a place in which to live rather than simply exist is a worthy aim.

To Change the Subject:

China, Keep on Singing! . . . . . By Millicent Taylor

A singing China! This is the spirit of that new-old country. Out of the roar and din of the air raids—in the shaken villages, in the shattered towns—China can be heard singing.

Not that China hasn't always sung—at least among her common folk. The very language depends for its meanings upon a shift of singing intonation in the syllables. Merchandise is bought and sold in song. Peanut venders sing about their peanuts. Clerks in the shops sing chanteys about the prices and quality of their wares. Storekeepers count their change in little tunes. Coolies, co-operating to lift a heavy load, stress the rhythm of their movements with a song. Peddlers, rickshaw pullers, cobblers, metal-workers, knife grinders—all the common people of China, have, it is said, their work songs. And down the centuries, the Chinese mother has ever sung lullabies to her baby.

But this was as individuals. Of all the great countries in the world none was more individualistic than Old China.

That was yesterday. Today, China sings together.

Many had a part in bringing this about; but among them all, China names one Liu.

A Chinese Young Men's Christian Association secretary in Shanghai, Liu Liang-mo, happened upon an American book called "Music Unites People," and became interested in community singing. Mr. Liu at that time was facing a homeland torn to bits over the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. To help his people unite that they might resist the invader—why not teach them to sing together!

Mr. Liu collected a group of clerks, office boys, and cleaning women, about 60 in all. He trained this motley chorus, then put on a performance in a playground. Full of curiosity, thousands of Chinese in Shanghai turned out. Mr. Liu taught them a humorous but determined guerilla song already very popular. It "caught on" and his mass singing movement was launched upon its amazing career.

Six months after this playground event, Mr. Liu had trained choruses numbering 1,000. By the time of the Japanese offensive of 1937, he had more than 300 trained song leaders. A few months later the Chinese Government sent him to the fighting fronts to teach the soldiers to sing together. So, today, China is singing: at the front and back in the supporting hinterland; among the soldiers, guerillas, refugees, orphans; in the schools and colleges; in the industrial co-operatives; in remote villages and bombed towns; and out along the Burma Road. Most of the songs are variations on the theme: Unite and resist Japan. But stories of brave events are great favorites, and China already has a new crop of young composers supplying them.

A few of these war songs have been recorded in an album of three 10-inch records, "Songs of New China," just released by the Keynote Recording Company and on sale by the United China Relief. Paul Robeson has sung some, Mr. Liu has done others, and the mass singing is done by a chorus of American Chinese trained by Mr. Liu. Typical of the shorter songs heard in Free China today, though losing much in translation here, is the Farmer's Song, set to a very old Chinese tune:

Chinese farmers are working on their fields,
Pulling away the weeds and sowing the seeds of New China!
This 5,000-year-old nation, China,
Wants to get her liberation;
And through unity and democracy
We are going to get it!

Churchill: Lord Warden of Britain's Cinque Ports

© Pictures by Fox

Peacetime View of Hastings Where This Tale of Cinque Ports, Six Prime Ministers, Seven Towns and Mr. Churchill Begins

Accepts ancient office for the defense of the realm, bestowed by King George VI—Pageantry of induction put off until peace comes—Recognition of Premier's guardianship of shores welcomed in press.

By Melita Spraggs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Winston Churchill is Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, most ancient office connected with the defense of the realm in Britain. In accepting this honor, bestowed on him by the personal wish of King George VI, Britain's wartime leader follows in the footsteps of six former British Prime Ministers. Lord North, in 1778, was the first Prime Minister to be appointed to the Wardenship.

Throughout the Middle Ages, until the fifteenth century, the seven Cinque Ports—Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich, Winchelsea, and Rye—had to furnish the Crown with ships and men for a fleet to defend Britain's shores and protect the passage to the Continent.

There were originally five Cinque Ports, as the name suggests, but after the Norman Conquest, Winchelsea and Rye were added—places which retain the official title of "the two Ancient towns," but from which the sea has receded, leaving them high and dry as inland townships.

Other towns and villages, called "limbs" or "members," held subordinate places to each of the "big seven." In return for their services in keeping watch on Britain's southern seaboard, these ports enjoyed extensive privileges, including exemption from taxation and the right to collect flotsam and jetsam.

Mr. Churchill has fully qualified to receive this ancient symbol of seafaring leadership by his services as First Lord of the British Admiralty in two great wars. But his investiture at Dover Castle, with the solemn pomp which has become traditional to the installation of a new Lord Warden, is to await less strenuous days. Dover Castle, no less than Mr. Churchill, is in little mood for pageantry at the present time.

In Time of Napoleon

Two previous Prime Ministers have been at the helm in similar circumstances to those which confront Mr. Churchill at the present time.

William Pitt, who lived at Walmer Castle, official residence of the Lord Warden, looked out from the battlements across the Channel to a Europe enslaved under Napoleon. Only in the last weeks of his life, after the Battle of Trafalgar, was England freed from the imminent threat of invasion. The Duke of Wellington, who went to live at Walmer Castle each fall, had to deal with a popular clamor for defense precautions against a rumored attack by Napoleon III.

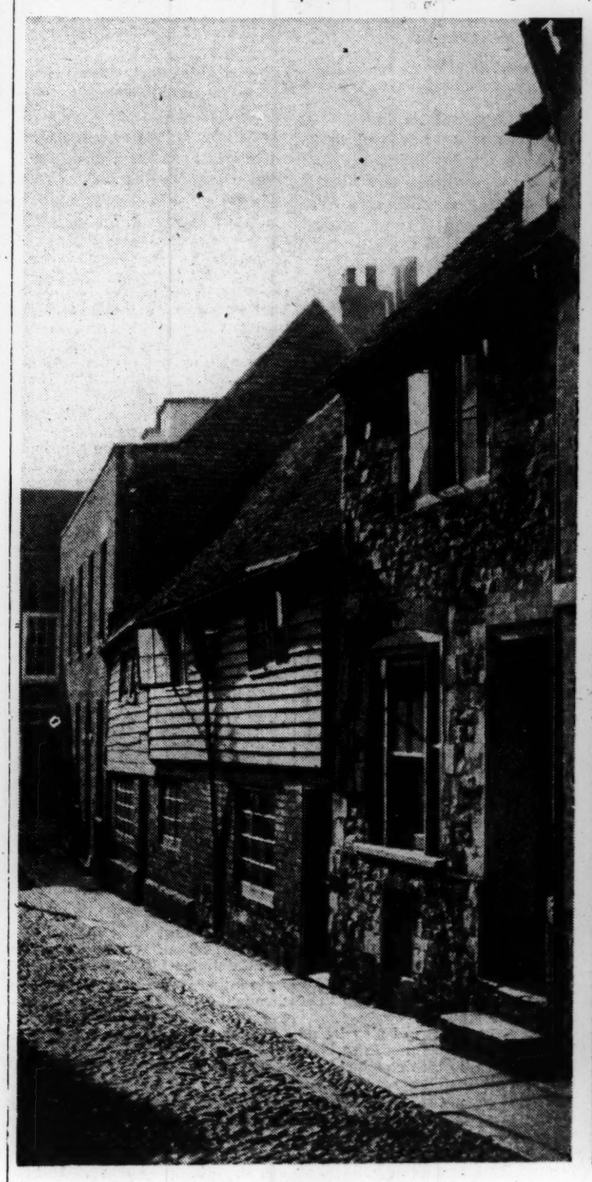
The names of the Wardens and Admirals of the Ports include several who afterward ascended the throne. Among these were Edward Earl of Chester, the crusader, afterward Edward I; Henry of Monmouth, Prince of Wales, victor at the battle of Agincourt; and James Duke of York, Lord High Admiral, afterward James II—reputed to be the greatest fighting seamen of the English royal house.

In the fifteenth century, Warwick the Kingmaker, by uniting the office of Lord Warden to that of Constable of Calais (then an English possession), exercised unique power over the Channel ports at a critical phase of the Wars of the Roses.

The oldest charter now on record in regard to the Cinque Ports, is one belonging to the days of Edward I, but it refers to previous documents of the time of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror.

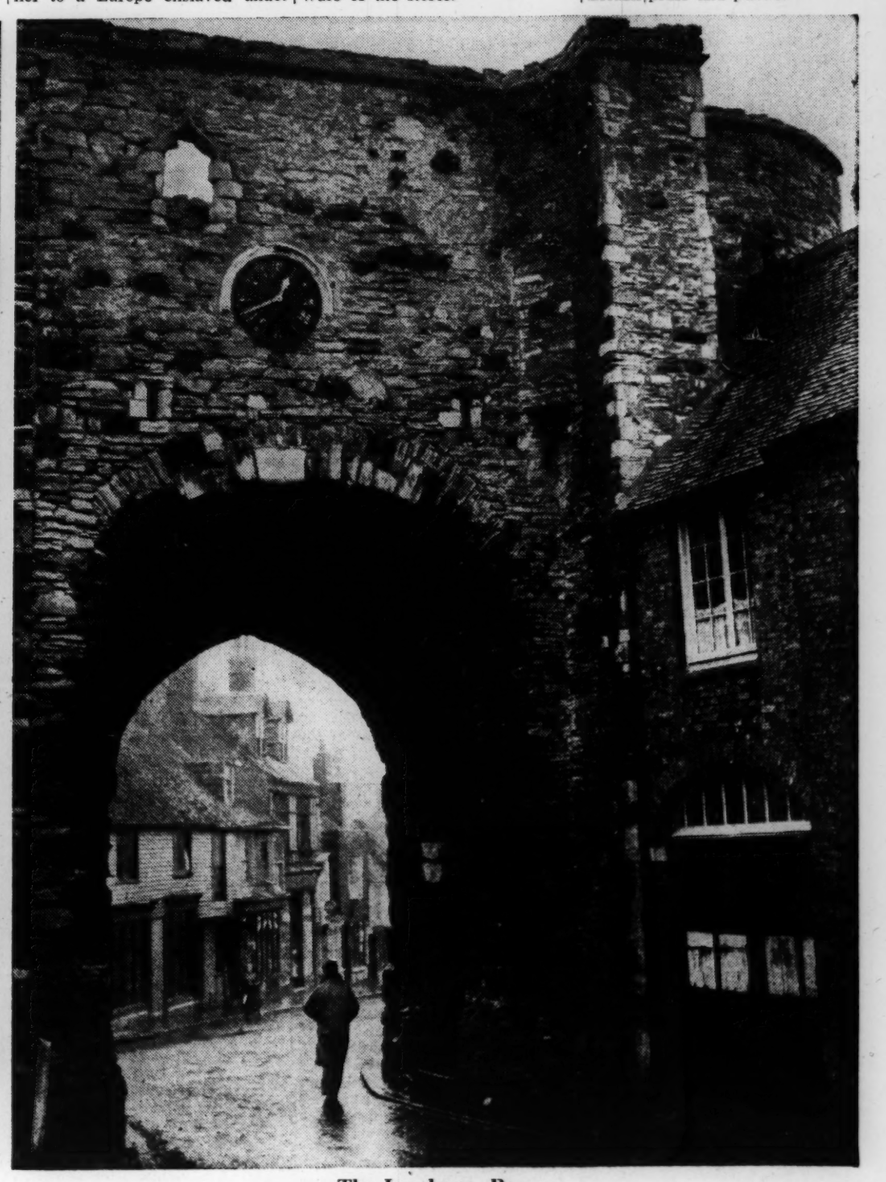
The appointment of Lord Warden carries no salary nowadays, though in the eighteenth century it was worth £3,000 a year. Neither does it rank as one of those "posts of profit under the Crown," the holders of which are debarred by ancient statute from sitting in the House of Commons.

With the organization of a regular navy, the power of the Lord Warden was considerably reduced, until today he has practically no compulsory duties except that of chairman of the Dover Harbor Board. King George's gesture, however, in appointing Mr. Churchill to the post traditionally associated with the guardianship and safety of Britain's shores, has been given wide welcome by British press and public.



Mediaeval Quiet in Rye

This town once played an important role in defending Britain's southern seaboard, but then the sea receded and left it an inland town.



The Landgate, Rye

Rye and Winchelsea were "the two Ancient Towns" added to the Cinque Ports after the Norman Conquest. This is the only remaining gate of three marking the walls built around the town by Edward III in the fourteenth century.

Hamill and Hiller Strengthen Bruins' Roster—Crimson Grid Prospects Are Dark

New Players Face Red Wings In Game at Garden Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was only last year that Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins was calling his team the best hockey machine ever assembled. He came right out and picked the boys to win the Stanley Cup, and although they had quite a tussle with Toronto in the play-offs, they did just as he predicted.

This year, however, Ross has not had much to say about how the Bruins would fare in the current campaign. The reason was pretty obvious as to why he was silent—the absence of spark-plug Terry Reardon, and ever since he learned he could not have Terry's services, Ross has been trying to strengthen his club.

First was the signing of Frank Mario, who showed promise but who lacked experience. Second was the retention of Jack Shewchuk for relief defense duty while Mario was shipped off to Hershey. And now comes a veritable whirlwind of changes which may improve the Bruins to such a degree that Manager Ross may feel confident enough to venture a prediction or two as the world champions take the ice at the Garden tonight against Detroit Red Wings.

From Detroit has come Wilbert "Dutch" Hiller, veteran left-hand shot from the home town of the Kitchener Kids. From Hershey has come Robert "Red" Hamill, who has filled in for the Bruins on occasion before and who many believe is much more than merely a minor league star. Gone from the Bruins to make room for Hiller is young Pat McReavy, called up from Hershey last spring to help in the play-offs, while on the sidelines for a week will be Herb Cain, injured in Detroit Sunday and whose place Hamill will be taking. All of these changes will be on exhibition tonight.

In addition, the Bruins will be strengthened in their rear-guard by the return to duty of Johnny Crawford, who has missed the past two games because of an injured ankle, thus putting Shewchuk back into the utility role.

With Boston attempting to strengthen itself, Detroit likewise has been calling for help. Besides the addition of McReavy to their roster, they have dug down to their farm team, Indianapolis Capitals of the American League, for Kenny Kilrea of the famous hockey family. Kilrea has been called up in exchange for center Connie Brown and will be used extensively in tonight's contest. Behind him in the American League Ken left the scoring leadership, which he held by the wide margin of six points over his teammate Adam Brown. Kilrea had scored seven goals and received 14 assists for a total of 21 points.

With Crawford returning to action to pair with Hollett, the Bruins' blue line quartet is back to normal. The only changes in the forward lines is on the third trio, where Art Jackson will center for Hamill and Hiller. For Detroit, the absence of Alex Motter because of injury has forced Manager Jack Adams to move Syd Howe back to defense. Detroit's one newcomer, outside of McReavy and Kilrea, is Doug McCaig, who starred last year with the Capitals.

Probable Line-Ups

BOSTON	DETROIT
Conacher, lw	rw, Bruneteau
Cowley, c	c, Kilrea
Wiseman, rw	lw, Liscombe
Smith, ld	rd, Orlando
Clapper, rd	ld, Stewart
Brimsek, g	g, Mowers

Boston spares: Dumart, Schmidt, Bauer, Hamill, Jackson, Hiller, Hollett, Crawford, Shewchuk.

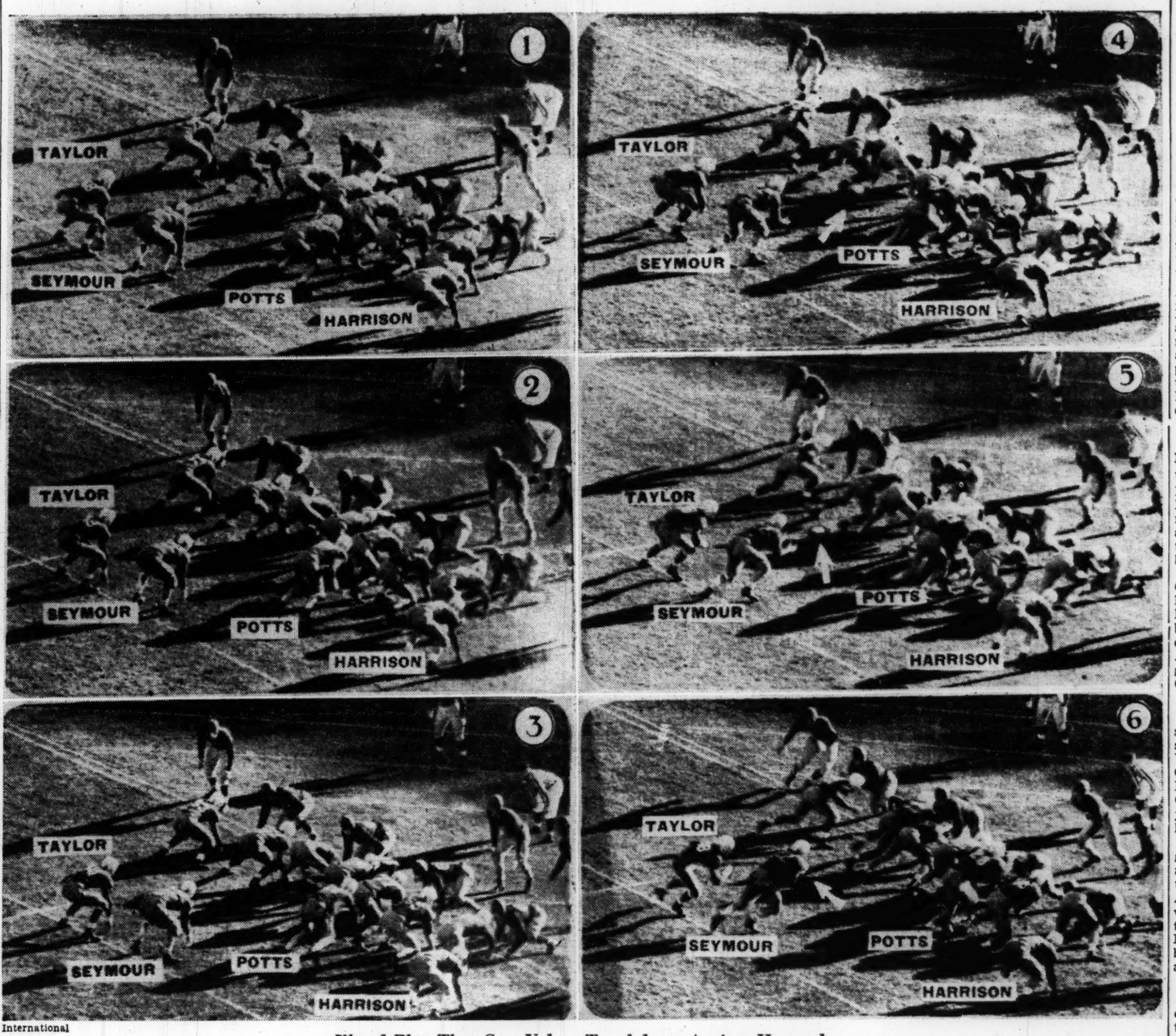
Detroit spares: McCaig, Grosso, Wares, Abel, Giesebrecht, Kilrea, Jennings, McReavy.

Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

Over the Blue Line

Boston's new wing, Hiller, went to Detroit this year via the waiver route from New York Rangers . . . He played with Rangers for three years and was a member of Rangers' 1939-40 Stanley Cup outfit . . . His last amateur team was New York Rovers in 1937-38 . . . Red Wings flew into town, arriving last evening . . . Bruins arrived later by train . . . The B's 4-2 win over the Wings in Detroit Sunday was their fourth victory in their last five starts, and a win tonight would put them within one point of the league leader, Toronto . . . The Bruins have not lost to Detroit since March 3, 1940 . . . Since that date they won one game that season, won three and tied five with the Wings last season, won four straight Stanley Cup play-off games, and now have beaten Detroit once this season . . . In other words, the Bruins are undefeated by the Wings in the last 14 games between the two clubs . . . At one period, Detroit went five years without winning a game in Boston.

How the Movies Check the Poor Officials



International

Illegal Play That Cost Yale a Touchdown Against Harvard

Here the movie camera catches Jim Potts, Yale blocking back, moving to the line of scrimmage as Hovey Seymour, fullback, awaits ball from center in first period of Harvard-Yale game. Before the ball was snapped, Lineman Austen Lake honked his horn to indicate infraction of rules—a back in motion. Then Seymour dove across from the one-yard line for an Eli touchdown which was nullified. Yale was penalized five yards, then halted by Harvard and thereby lost a touchdown. These newsreel pictures show clearly that Potts was in action and moving forward before the ball was snapped. Not only was Potts detected, but the Yale right end also appears to be offside on the same play, more than vindicating the calling of the play by Lake.

Harlow Has Problem For Next Season

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Losing two veteran backs and five linemen leaves prospects for the next Harvard football team rather dark, but not too gloomy. The most important drawback, despite the loss of veterans, is the heavy schedule, which, while interesting to both players and spectators, is not cheerful regarding victories.

Gone are Capt. Fran Lee, George Heiden, Loren MacKinney, Vern Miller, Chub Peabody, Dick Pfister, and Tom Gardiner. It will take more than a year to replace them as a group, but work along that purpose began this afternoon when the Crimson squad met at the Dillon Field House to elect next year's captain.

Eligible Men

Eligibles for election were Don McNicol, fullback and play caller; three right ends, Jack Morgan, Don Forte, and Bill Barnes; Johnny Page, center, and Russ Stannard, right tackle. These seniors-to-be also are expected to serve as material around which the team will be built.

Augmenting these players are George Hibbard, left tackle; Dick Row and Jim Aldrich, guards; Lloyd Anderson, center, who may be shifted because the freshman center, Fisher, is rated pretty good. Another end is likely to make a good bid from the freshmen in big Garland, 6ft. 3in. youngster.

Sophomore Backs

Sophomore backs this year who saw some service and who will see much more next year are Bill Wilson, Wayne Johnson, Cleo O'Donnell, Jr., and Charlie Cowen. Doug Pirnie, track star; Dave Goldthwaite, and Gordie Lyle, juniors who saw some service, will have their chances.

A starting line-up could be guessed at right now, with Barnes at left end; Hibbard and Stannard, tackles; Page at center; Row and Aldrich, guards, along with Durwood, an ineligible guard and tackle of last year; Morgan and Forte at right end; McNicol, fullback; Lyle, blocking back; Wilson and O'Donnell, the halfbacks.

Harlow Technique

That is pretty uncertain, however, for Coach Dick Harlow has the faculty of shifting men to take advantage of their best ability. The Harvard offense and defense may be entirely different next year also, for there, too, he has the gift of altering things to fit the material.

His roster list may not be comparable to some of the opponents, but there will be nothing the matter with the coaching at Harvard, and it will not suffer by comparison, you may be sure.

Braves Expect '42 Lift From Coast League Boys

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Regardless of what Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel can pick up in the way of player talent at the annual minor and major league meetings in Jacksonville and Chicago within the fortnight, it is apparent that the Braves will get added 1942 assistance in a least three spots—particularly from Pacific Coast League graduates. And although Mr. Quinn is not talking at this hour about possible trades and purchases within the majors, you can be sure he has something started in that direction.

All of which suggests that after Stengel has run his outfit through its spring training paces at Sanford, Fla., next March and April, he should have a nine better than the seventh-place finish of 1941.

Better Infield

Despite the loss of Bama Rowell to the army, the Braves figure to be stronger around the infield. The chief reason for this is the arrival of Froilan "Nanny" Fernandez, the expensive rookie from San Francisco. Whether the newcomer plays second base or third, his heavy hitting will step up the Boston attack.

The Braves could have had any one of three players on the 'Frisco roster, but took Fernandez because of his power at the plate. Playing in every one of his club's games, he produced 41 doubles, 18 triples, 18 homers, 118 runs batted in and a .331 average. A while after Bob Quinn made the purchase—which was outright, by the way—it came out that Bill Terry had offered $55,000 for the shortstop. However, 'Frisco got tired of waiting for the Giants to show the color of their money, so completed the sale to the Braves.

Klutlz Popular

Another highly regarded new arrival is Clyde Klutlz, a draftee catcher from Sacramento. According to everybody who saw any P. C. L. ball in '41, Clyde is the answer to Stengel's backstop problem. It is a fact that eight clubs had Klutlz's name on their draft lists when they went into the meeting on the eve of the recent World Series. Joe Cronin had him at the head of his list.

Although it isn't generally known, Branch Rickey made a special trip from St. Louis to Washington to ask the Washington club to draft Don Gutteridge, so that Kluttz would be protected. Clark Griffith, eighth in the American League, had first draft. And, of course, no more than one player can be drafted from a club. But "Griff" had different ideas, passed up Gutteridge and gave the Braves their chance at the catcher. Shortly thereafter Rickey told the Boston club he would give them three times the draft price for Klutlz if they did not keep him after April 1.

New Southpaw

A third hopeful coming East is Louis Tost, a southpaw pitcher. With Hollywood, Tost worked in 47 games and 244 innings, had a 13 and 10 record, and struck out 112 hitters. He walked only 74. West coast critics describe him as a pitcher who can either start or relieve.

In 1940 Tost was sidelined with an arm injury, and when the winter rolled around, big league magnates showed no interest because they considered him a gamble. Even after a good 1941 season, the majors were unwilling to give the fellow a chance—at least, all except Bob Quinn, who hears from a reliable source that the southpaw is no longer a gamble, but big league timber. Judging by the left-handed situation in the National League last year, Tost will win up here if he merely succeeds in getting the ball up to the plate.

* * *

Stengel will look over three other lefties at Sanford, along with Tost. He still has Art Johnson, the fast-developing local boy; Bob Williams, who has been schooling with Braves' farms for a couple of years, and Warren Spahn, up from Bob Coleman's Evansville club.

The right-handed list includes Tom Earley, Dick Errickson, John Hutchings, Al Javery, Bill Posedel, Frank Lamanna, Manny Salvo and Jim Tobin. However, one or two of these names will probably be missing before the first of next year.

* * *

Five catchers are slated to go South. They are Ray Berres, Klutlz, Phil Masi, Al Montgomery and John Stats, the last named an inexperienced youngster from the minors.

New Cleveland Manager Soon

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Nov. 25

The Cleveland Indians' manager, Roger T. Peckinpaugh, was promoted today to the top front office job of vice-president.

President Alva Bradley, who made the announcement, said he hoped to announce soon a successor to Peckinpaugh as the Tribe's field chieftain.

"Peck" succeeds Cyril C. Slapnicka, who surprised Bradley by resigning this fall after the Indians slumped into a tie for fourth place in the American League. Peckinpaugh, the Indians' 1828-33 manager, came back to them in the same position last season to replace Oscar Vitt.

Men's National Amateur Has Seen Many Changes

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Saturday's article calling attention to the new program for next year's national golf championship for women we mentioned that "changes in regulations governing women's nationals have been few and far between, especially as compared to the men's national amateur." Just in case there are any disputants, let's run over the men's national amateur programs and see what we can learn.

Way back in 1894, prior to the organization of the United States Golf Association, some of the prominent golf enthusiasts decided that the game in this country had progressed to a point where a national championship was justified; but a rivalry developed between the Newport Golf Club of Rhode Island and the St. Andrews Golf Club of New York. The Newport Club thereupon announced an amateur championship, at medal play, and it was staged the first week in September. W. G. Lawrence of Newport was the winner, with 188 for the 36 holes, a stroke ahead of Charles B. Macdonald.

The St. Andrews Club was not at all satisfied and decided that it, too, would stage a national amateur, this time at match play, and proceeded to put one on the second week in October. It was all-match play, all matches at 18 holes, and L. B. Stoddart met and defeated Charlie Macdonald 1 up in the final, after Macdonald, in the semifinals, had defeated, 2 and 1, the same William Lawrence who had edged him out in the medal play championship a month earlier at Newport. The St. Andrews Club, moreover, got the edge over Newport by putting on an open championship, which was played, if you can believe it, in December, and at match play, Willie Dunn beating Willie Campbell 2 up in the final. There's something for the book: First unofficial national amateur, medal play; first open, match play.

Conflict

It was this conflict between two of the prominent clubs of that day, and the unsatisfactory development of having two potential national amateur champions, that stimulated the golfing leaders of that time into getting together and forming the U. S. G. A., primarily to bring order out of chaos in the championship field, as well as to further the interests of golf in general and control the game in this country. The body was organized in Newport and it was there, in 1895, that the first officially recognized national amateur was held, followed later by the first open, but this time with the amateur at all-match play, the open at 36 holes, medal.

The national open remained at 36 holes, medal, until 1898 at Myopia, when it was changed to 72 holes, medal, and has remained so ever since. The men's national amateur, on the other hand, has been all over the lot in method of play. In 1896 it had 36 holes medal play qualification, 16 qualifiers, matches at 18 holes up to the final, which was 36. That lasted through 1897.

Changed Again

In 1898 it was changed to 36 holes medal, 32 to qualify, all matches at 36 holes, and thus it remained through 1901. It was during that stretch that came the first 40-hole match on record, in which Walter Fairbanks of Denver defeated J. F. Curtis of Boston (brother of Margaret and Harriot) and gained the sobriquet, "Forty-Hole Fairbanks."

Then, in 1902, at Glen View, Ill., the powers that be decided to try something new, which was 18 holes of medal play qualification, 64 to qualify, and 18-hole matches up to the final. That apparently did not make a hit, for in 1903, at Nassau, L. I., they tried an all-match tournament, 140 entries. That, again, had so much criticism that the next year, at Baltusrol, the officials put on 18 holes of medal the first day, to cut the field down, 36 holes medal the second day, then 18-hole matches up to the final.

One Year Enough

One year of that was enough. Back they went, in 1905, to 36 holes of medal, 18-hole matches up to the final, on which basis it remained through 1907. More unrest; a protest over too many 18-hole matches. So in 1908 the U. S. G. A. changed to 36 holes of qualification, one 18-hole round, then 36-hole matches to the end. That was the year, at Garden City, when Walter J. Travis defeated Henry Wilder at the 41st hole, to set a new record in protracted matches in a national amateur; when Eben Byers beat John M. Ward at the 40th hole in the same round and, by way of contrast, Fred Herreshoff downed W. P. Smith 12 and 10 and Jerome Travers and Tom Claflin won their matches by 9 and 8.

That same system of play lasted through four championships, but in 1912 it again was changed, this time to all matches at 36 holes. The next year (probably because of the size of the field) it went back to a first match-play round of 18 holes and remained so through 1913 and 1914. In 1915, at Detroit, came something entirely new: A preliminary weeding-out round of 18 holes was played on a Saturday. Scores in that round did not count in the championship proper, which began on Monday, at 36 holes, medal, followed by 36 holes of match play in all rounds.

Too Much Time

Nobody liked that plan; it took too much time. In 1916, therefore, the program went back to 36 holes medal, all matches at 36 holes, and remained so through 1924. In 1925, at Oakmont, the experiment was tried of 36 holes medal, only 16 to qualify, and nobody liked that. In 1926 it went back to 36 holes of qualification, followed by two 18-hole match play rounds and 36 from there on, remaining so through 1933. In between, however, in 1931, the U. S. G. A. introduced the sectional qualification plan.

In 1934, at Brookline, the U. S. G. A. saw fit to go back to all-match play, for the first time since 1903, and stuck to that policy through 1936. Then, in 1937, at Portland, Ore., it went to 36 holes medal, 64 to qualify, 18-hole matches up to the semifinals, then 36 holes. To sum it up, the U. S. G. A. has well-nigh boxed the compass in its national amateur program.

Promising Squad Gives N. U. High Hopes in Hockey

Northeastern's hockey hopes were high as the Huskies staged their first workout of the season on Arena ice this morning. Coach Herb Gallagher has seven lettermen and nine promising sophomores on his present squad of 29 candidates.

The Huskies start with a veteran junior line of Bob Fernberg at center, Jack Carder and Bill Hutchinson on the wings. At defense they have Capt. Ronnie McKinnon and Chauncey Del Grosso at holdovers, and Bob Saumsiegle and Carl Westlund are back for reserve forward line duty.

Throughout Gallagher's coaching regime the Huskies have been relatively weak at goal, but things may be different this year. Will Shannon of Watertown, a standout in the Bay State league a few years ago, is making his first bid for a varsity job, and John Kelly of Jamaica Plain, who did a good job for the freshmen last year, will be in the running.

Up from the freshmen also have come two good lines. The first has Framinghamers Bob Maker and Gabe Conners teaming with Walter Hurley of Newton. The second offers Perry McRobert of Natick with John Lally and Frank Alward of Dedham.

The Huskies open with M. I. T. on Dec. 9, play Boston College and Harvard before Christmas, so Gallagher has no time to waste.

Peabody Gives Reasons Why Harvard Line Outstanding

Harvard's candidate for All-America honors, Chub Peabody, was a guest of honor at the football writers' luncheon at the Parker House yesterday—probably his first stop on a round of banquets throughout the winter months.

A trifle bashful, yet fully able to express his thoughts entertainingly, Chub said that there were three reasons why the Crimson line play was termed outstanding this season.

"First," he declared, "Dick (Harlow) and Lyal (Clark) were extremely good at adapting the most effective style of defense to our best ability. For instance, I'm a drifter while Dick Pfister is a power guard and Vern Miller and Tom Gardiner are power tackles. Our defensive assignments gave me plenty of opportunity to drift.

Line Scrimmage

"Second, we had a lot of line scrimmage. No matter what defensive signals are called, you have got to have a line charge that means something. We practiced charging and blocking each other, and let me tell you, Vern, Tom, and Dick Pfister are as good a set of linemen as I faced all year.

"And third, if one of us made a mistake, the others didn't. You probably saw me shaking hands with Pfister a lot during the Yale game Saturday. That was because he had made the tackle while I was flat on my back.

Chub was one of a long list of speakers, the majority of whom were concerned with this Saturday's game between Boston College and Holy Cross at Fenway Park. Coach Joe Sheeketski, down from Worcester, was not very optimistic regarding the game because of the great number of injured players on his club. "All I hope," was his main comment, "is that the game will be a typical B. C.-Holy Cross game."

Myers Disturbed

Denny Myers of B. C. was disturbed because his Eagles are being made the favorite. "It is always bad when you are the favorite in a traditional game," he claimed. Myers also disclosed that negotiations for a game with Georgia, 35-0 winner from Dartmouth Saturday, had fallen through.

"I'm glad they did," he said. "It is not good to go down South too often. We did, and Tulane was waiting for us. Besides, they go at football a little bit differently than we do up here. For instance, a group of coaches, of whom I was one, was being considered for a job at one of those southern colleges. When it came my turn for an interview at the college, I inquired as to what inducements I could offer prospective football players, should I be chosen coach.

No Inducements!

"Absolutely none!" was the answer.

"But I thought that down here it was all right to offer inducements."

"The others do it, but not us. All we give is board, room, books, tuition, and laundry—but no inducements!"

Saturday's game, incidentally, has been moved up to 1:15 p. m., and ticket holders are advised to disregard the starting time printed on the pasteboards. According to Bill Hayward of B. C., the sale so far indicates a large crowd.

Lot of Football

Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University said he never saw so much football in his career as he did during the first seven minutes of the game with Boston College last Saturday. (That is the time it took B. C. to run up 19 points.) Pat had no hesitation in declaring B. C. to be the better team, but he did think his boys deserved credit for their comeback in scoring a touchdown after being 19 points down.

Lew Manly of Tufts, who has been in this vicinity for 17 years yet who saw his first Harvard-Yale game last Saturday, was a little facetious yesterday. Said Lew: "In our league we have perfected the fumble, blocked kick, and intercepted pass to a much higher degree than they have in the Ivy League. For that reason I think our games are a trifle more colorful."

Lake Felt Bad

Duke Lake, the official who called Yale's touchdown back in the first period, said that he felt bad about having to call it. "But I would have felt 20 times worse if I hadn't called it," he told the assembled writers and coaches, "for then I would have been penalizing Harvard for something it did not do or deserve."

Lyal Clark, Harvard's shy line coach, praised his star guard, Peabody, saying that as far as he could see Chub has no weakness. Al McCoy, Crimson backfield coach, went all the way for Tom Gardiner, in addition to Peabody. "I hope we always have as good a tackle—both defensively and offensively—as Tom," he declared earnestly.

Next week's luncheon will be the last of the series, and all coaches have been invited to bring along their captains, namely—Joe Dias of Northeastern, Frannie Lee of Harvard, co-leaders Art Harrison and Bob Rutter of Tufts, George Radulski of Boston University, and Al Morro of Boston College.

G. C.

Olympics Facing Strenuous Road Trip This Week

Boston's high-powered Olympics face a strenuous road campaign this week.

They leave the Hub tomorrow morning for a night game with the Baltimore Orioles. After the Maryland contest, the 'Pics step over to Johnstown for a Thursday evening tilt, and then go down to Washington on Friday night The schedule then calls for the locals to rest until Wednesday night, Dec. 3, when they again take to the road for a game at River Vale. On Friday, Dec. 5, Olympics play the Atlantic City Sea Gulls in New Jersey before returning to Boston Garden Dec. 6 for a battle with Baltimore. Then on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, the River Vale Skeeters will make their first Boston appearance of the season.

The Boston club has met every team in the league with the exception of the Washington Eagles, and has now racked up six consecutive victories. In compiling that string, Olympics have notched 48 goals, or an average of eight per game. They have seen their own goalie, Vic Polich, beaten only 17 times to tie with Jack McGill of the New York Rovers. Runner-up to Boston in the league standing, the Rovers have connected for 27 goals. Closest to Hago Harrington's men in the offensive division are the Johnstown Bluebirds, who have tallied 32 times.

Prothro Probably Will Not Manage Phillies in 1942

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 (AP)—J. T. (Doc) Prothro, manager of the National League Phillies for the last three seasons, said today "Chances are I won't be back next year" to handle the team.

"It isn't that I don't want to come back," said Prothro, in a telephone conversation from his home in Memphis, Tenn. "There are several things I want to consider, but I think I'll be somewhere else when training camp opens."

It has been rumored here since midway last season that Prothro would step out of the managership and Hans Lobert, now a coach on the perennial last-place club, would move into the job. President Gerry Nugent has never said publicly who will manage the Phils in 1942.

Prothro said several minor league jobs have been offered him.

"One of them could be Memphis (Southern Association)," he said.

Southern California-U. C. L. A. Traditional Cross-Town Game Scheduled Dec. 6

Bruins Will Be Easy Marks If Tackling Is Not Improved

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The University of Southern California, taking everything into consideration, has not a great football team this year. But they are a cinch to walk over the University of California at Los Angeles Bruins.

That might give you an idea of how the hapless Bruins from Westwood Village look after their 31-13 defeat by Santa Clara in the Coliseum last week end.

The U. S. C.-U. C. L. A. traditional cross-town fracas is not scheduled until Dec. 6. This week the Trojans will meet the Washington Huskies here and probably will emerge victorious. The Bruins will rest Saturday.

Getting back to last Saturday's game here, in the opinion of many in the press box, U. C. L. A. has never played so badly—at least in recent years. Their greatest drawback was their tackling. Their listlessness in this department was bad. Time and again a Bronco ball-packer would romp through them, five or six Bruins might snatch at him, but none would really dig his toes into the turf and bring his man down before great damage was done.

Failed to Click

We have praised Bobby Waterfield considerably here, but last Saturday the boy just wasn't clicking. Many times when his team could easily have been placed in scoring positions, he pulled plays which seemed to the "grandstand quarterbacks" to be foolhardy, to say the least, even taking it for granted that things appear differently on the field.

Unrestrained credit must go to Ken Casanega, Santa Clara halfback, for his driving, accurate passes and his fleet-footed running, and to Alyn Beals and Ward Heiser for their ability to snag those passes.

Casanega tossed three scoring passes and ran one tally over the goal line. Beals made one score when he nabbed a blocked Bruin punt in the end zone and garnered another when he caught a Casanega pass. Heiser and Tom Matula each caught a touchdown pass.

Spectacular Score

The most spectacular score of the game came just seconds after the Broncos scored their fourth tally, making the count 24-7.

Albert Solari took the kickoff on his own 11-yard line, streaked diagonally across the field, got behind some marvelous blocking by his teammates, and galloped across the goal line. That bit of work almost compensated for the deplorable conduct of the Bruins during the afternoon.

* * *

Every Trojan fan in Los Angeles hung onto his radio last Saturday as the game with Notre Dame was broadcast from South Bend and was flabbergasted at the flawless ball they apparently were playing. As mentioned above, U. S. C. has not been playing good football this year. They are languishing more than half way down on the list of Coast League standings. But apparently the local lads were "hot" for this game, and really let the Irish know they had been through a contest, which the latter won 20-18.

The Trojan passing was superb, while the kicking of Ralph Heywood left nothing to be desired. The U. S. C. gridders rushed into an early lead and as a result fought the touted Irish to a virtual standstill, never letting them get too much of a lead. Yes, Southern Californians were mighty proud of their Trojans.

Alex Swan, 3d

Wilt, Indiana, Wins N.C.A.A. Cross-Country

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 25 (AP)—Frederick L. Wilt, slim Indiana University runner, yesterday capped his first "big time" harrier season by slipping away from a picked field for an easy individual triumph in the fourth annual national collegiate cross-country championships.

Wilt's victory, however, failed to help Indiana's team title defense in the four-mile event, and Rhode Island State College, compiling 83 points, added the national crown to the I. C. 4-A. title it won last week for the second straight year.

Wilt was clocked in 20:32.3 a trifle slower than the record-breaking 20:32.2 set by Gilbert Dodds of Ashland College last year. But since the 1941 course was altered, Wilt's time established another course and meet record.

Wilt sprinted to the front at the gun, distanced the field by 150 yards at the halfway mark and broke the tape 100 yards ahead of Notre Dame's Oliver Hunter, who was runner-up for the second straight year. Wilt, who came to Indiana University from Indiana Central College this year, also won the 1941 Western Conference title.

The field was bunched behind Hunter with Charlie Robbins of Connecticut third; Virgil Alston of Miami (Oxford, O.), fourth; David Clutterham of Cornell (Ia.), fifth; Ralph Monroe of Michigan State College, sixth; Bob Nichols of Rhode Island State, seventh; Ed Holderman of Purdue, eighth; Tony Maloney of Notre Dame, ninth, and Duane Zemper of Michigan Normal, 10th.

Frederic Tootell of Rhode Island State College was elected president of the National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches' Association at the annual pre-meet business session. Other officers named: Hermon Phillips, Butler University, vice-president; George Rider, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, treasurer, and Lauren F. Brown, Michigan State College, secretary.

Caps Dominate Score Race In American Loop

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25 (AP)—There's plenty of thunder and lightning around the opponent's cage whenever the Indianapolis Capitals are in town, and the eastern division teams of the American Hockey League hoisted their storm signals today in preparation for the Capitals' invasion of the seaboard.

Indicative of the caliber of the league-leading Capitals' smashing offensive is the fact that four of their forwards are among the 10-team loop's 12 leading scorers, two of them right on the pinnacle.

Ken Kilrea gained three points during the past week to boost his season's total to 21 points and widen his first-place margin, while Adam Brown was in second place with 15. Joe Craveth was tied with three others at 14 points, while Les Douglas was one of the six players listed at 13.

Ed Bush of the Providence Reds led the penalty division with 30 minutes spent in the penalty box.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Kilrea, Indianapolis	7	14	21
Brown, Indianapolis	7	8	15
Calladine, Providence	7	7	14
Boucher, Providence	6	8	14
Carveth, Indianapolis	5	9	14
Collings, Providence	5	9	14
Hamill, Hershey	6	7	13
Daley, Philadelphia	5	8	13
Patterson, New Haven	4	9	13
Trudel, Washington	4	9	13
Asmundsen, Philadelphia	2	11	13
Douglas, Indianapolis	2	11	13

Women's Carolina Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C. — Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill will be the favorite for gross honors in the twenty-first annual Carolina tournament for women to be played Nov. 26, at the Pinehurst Country Club. It will be an 18-hole medal play competition with net prizes in two classes. Agnes Morton, Wilmington who played on the boys' team of New Hanover High School, is expected to participate. Louise Fordyce of Youngstown, Ohio, and Pinehurst, is the leading local golfer.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	6	2	0	12	28	19
Chicago	5	1	1	11	14	12
Boston	4	2	0	8	17	11
Brooklyn	3	4	1	7	18	20
New York	3	5	0	6	27	28
Detroit	2	5	1	5	17	22
Montreal	1	5	1	3	18	27

Golden Jubilee Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 24 at New York
Twentieth Century Fox 42, Phillips "66" Oilers 38.
Ohrbach A. A. 39, Roanoke Legionnaires 33.

Canadian Amateur Hockey

By the Canadian Press

Cape Breton Senior Nov. 24
Sydney 5, North Sydney 3.

A farewell Thanksgiving dinner with all the trimmings was given at Nickerson Field last night for eight departing Boston University varsity gridmen who wound up their careers against Boston College last Saturday. Sitting with Coach Pat Hanley at the head table were Walter Williams, Sid Michaels, Jim Gibadlo, Bob Karcher, Charlie Thomas, Gus Sullivan, and Frankie Provinzano, all of whom went together to make up what Hanley termed his best senior squad. One senior was missing, Carl Erickson having to stay home because of a broken leg. Appropriate gifts were distributed by Judge Daniel T. O'Connell in behalf of the Friends of B. U. Athletes, the organization which has done so much for Terrier sports.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE
ENGLAND
LONDON
CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE
Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES
EVERYTHING HOME-MADE

Reds Report Early

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds will open their spring training program next year practically in midwinter, General Manager Warren C. Giles announces.

Giles said the team will play two less exhibition games next year and that pitchers and catchers will report to the Tampa, Fla., headquarters Friday, Feb. 20, a week earlier than last year. The rest of the squad will report on or before Feb. 27 to start preparing for 32 grapefruit games, including the annual tour north with the Boston Red Sox.

Wide World

Zuppke Bids Big Nine Farewell

EVANSTON, Ill.—Bob Zuppke, the coach for 29 years at University of Illinois, led his team on the gridiron for the last time last Saturday against Northwestern. Zup will retire from coaching Big Nine football after winning many championships for the Illini and sending some great players onto the field, among them Harold "Red" Grange. Photo shows Zuppke directing his team for the last time. Capt. Bob Good (52) is the player drinking from the water bottle.

Sports Around the Hub

Further proof that Ted Williams has grown into a big leaguer diplomatically, as well as mechanically, is found in Hugh Fullerton's Associated Press Roundup, which says: "Ted Williams tells friends he doesn't blame the sports writers for picking Joe Di Maggio as the most valuable player because 'He did a man-sized job.' He adds he will make them pick Williams next season." As a fitting conclusion the local baseball crowd shouts: "We hope you do, Ted!"

* * *

Continuing their practice of recent years, the Red Sox will again play an extended spring series with the Cincinnati Reds. In all, 12 games will be played, starting in the South and running through the northward journey. The series begins at Sarasota March 11. En route home the clubs will meet at Charleston, S. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Birmingham, Ala.; Bowling Green, Ky.; Louisville, Ky.; Lexington, Ky., and Charleston, W. Va. The Sox will announce the remainder of their spring card at a later date.

* * *

The local gridiron fraternity will be well represented in the annual New Year's Day East-West classic. Chub Peabody and Dick Pfister of Harvard, Michaels of B. U., Woronowicz of B. C., Boratyn of Holy Cross and Bartholemy of Yale have already been invited to join the eastern squad. Peabody, by the way, has also received a "feeler" from the Detroit Lions of the National pro league, as has Vern Miller of the Crimson.

* * *

They tell this one about Loren MacKinney. The Harvard end was trying desperately to push Penn back with his kicking. Every time he would get one off, a big Red and Blue linesman would charge through, knock him down, then say with deep concern: "Nice kick." This continued through the afternoon. In the final quarter, however, the linesman must have felt a little better acquainted, for he added: "Do you always kick with your left foot?" To which MacKinney snapped: "No. I'm saving my right foot for the big games."

* * *

If Dutch Hiller does as well with the Bruins as he did when he came to the Boston Garden wearing a New York Ranger uniform and skating on the same line with Phil Watson and Bryan Hextall, Hub fans and Art Ross will be highly satisfied. Dutch, who played left wing for three years with his Ranger pals, will shift over to the other lane here and work with Art Jackson and Red Hamill.

* * *

Two local high school football games with intersectional tinges are practically certain. According to plans, Lynn Classical's class A champions will oppose Chick Shea's New Britain high eleven at Manning Bowl on Saturday, starting at 1:45 o'clock. New Britain holds the mythical crown of Connecticut. Also, Salem seems certain to meet Stamford high at Bertram Field at 2 o'clock, on the same afternoon.

* * *

Vic Knapman, assistant to Owen McDowell for the past three years, is the new head football coach at Newton high. Knapman was a star center at Tufts for three seasons, captaining the Jumbos in 1931. He has coached at Brigham Academy, Westford Academy and Manchester (Conn.) high school. McDowell has accepted a position as assistant professor of Physical Education at New Haven State Teachers College and will assume his new post Dec. 1.

* * *

Shorts . . . Bob Quinn, Casey Stengel, John Quinn, Duffy Lewis and the Braves' minor league managers will all attend the minor league meetings at Jacksonville next week, Dec. 3, 4 and 5. From there the group will move to Chicago for the major convention Dec. 9, 10 and 11. Joe Cronin, Eddie Collins, Herb Pennock and the scouting staff will represent the Red Sox at Jacksonville. Neil Mahoney, the local scout, will also leave from here. Cronin, Collins and Pennock will join Tom Yawkey and Ed Doherty at Chicago.

* * *

The Perkins basketball club of Waltham, with the South Junior high gymnasium as its home court, would like to book games with strong semi-pro outfits in this vicinity. The Perkins team is made up of former high school players from Newton and Waltham . . . It looks like Duke and Oregon State in the Rose Bowl, for an early guess.

Miami Biltmore to Develop Outstanding Tennis Program

Elizabeth Ryan, world tennis champion who holds the unique distinction of winning 19 Wimbledon championships, an unequalled record, has been engaged by Milton M. Chapman, Director of the Miami Biltmore Hotel at Coral Gables, as tennis instructor for the entire season, beginning Dec. 6.

Miss Ryan, a native Californian, although she has achieved such outstanding international recognition, has won national singles championships in nine countries and in doubles she has won championship competitions in 25 countries. When in 1935 Miss Ryan decided to become a tennis instructor, she went to study with the great tennis teachers of England and Europe, realizing that playing and teaching tennis are totally different techniques. From Dan Maskell, the Wimbledon pro, Miss Ryan learned many of the secret playing tricks of the Wimbledon players.

During the past five years Miss Ryan has devoted to tennis instruction in California and Hawaii, she has had great success in developing championship players.

In her work at the Miami Biltmore, where tennis on the four excellent courts has long been a favorite sport among the winter visitors, Miss Ryan plans to feature playing-lessons, in which she will be able to stress tactics and strategy advantages that can be developed in the student's game, whether as a beginner or a trained tennis player.

Tournaments, exhibition games between matched expert players, and practice games between guests at the Miami Biltmore, will be arranged throughout the season by Miss Ryan to provide continuous interest for the tennis fans.

Apps Gets Seven Points to Lead

MONTREAL, Nov. 25 (AP)—Toronto's Syl Apps fattened his average during the week with four goals and three assists to take over the National Hockey League scoring leadership.

His five goals and six assists give him a one-point margin over the 10 points collected by Lynn Patrick of the New York Rangers, who has seven goals and three assists.

Patrick's seven goals give him leadership in that department, while teammate Neil Colville's seven assists make him the league's leading play-maker.

Pat Egan of the Brooklyn Americans served 15 minutes in the penalty box the past week and is the leader with a season total of 21 minutes.

Player, Club	G	A	Pts.
Apps, Toronto	5	6	11
L. Patrick, Rangers	7	3	10
Drillon, Toronto	4	5	9
N. Colville, Rangers	2	7	9
Grosso, Detroit	3	4	7
Wares, Detroit	1	6	7
Abel, Detroit	3	4	7
Blake, Montreal	4	3	7
Thoms, Chicago	3	4	7
Anderson, Brooklyn	2	5	7

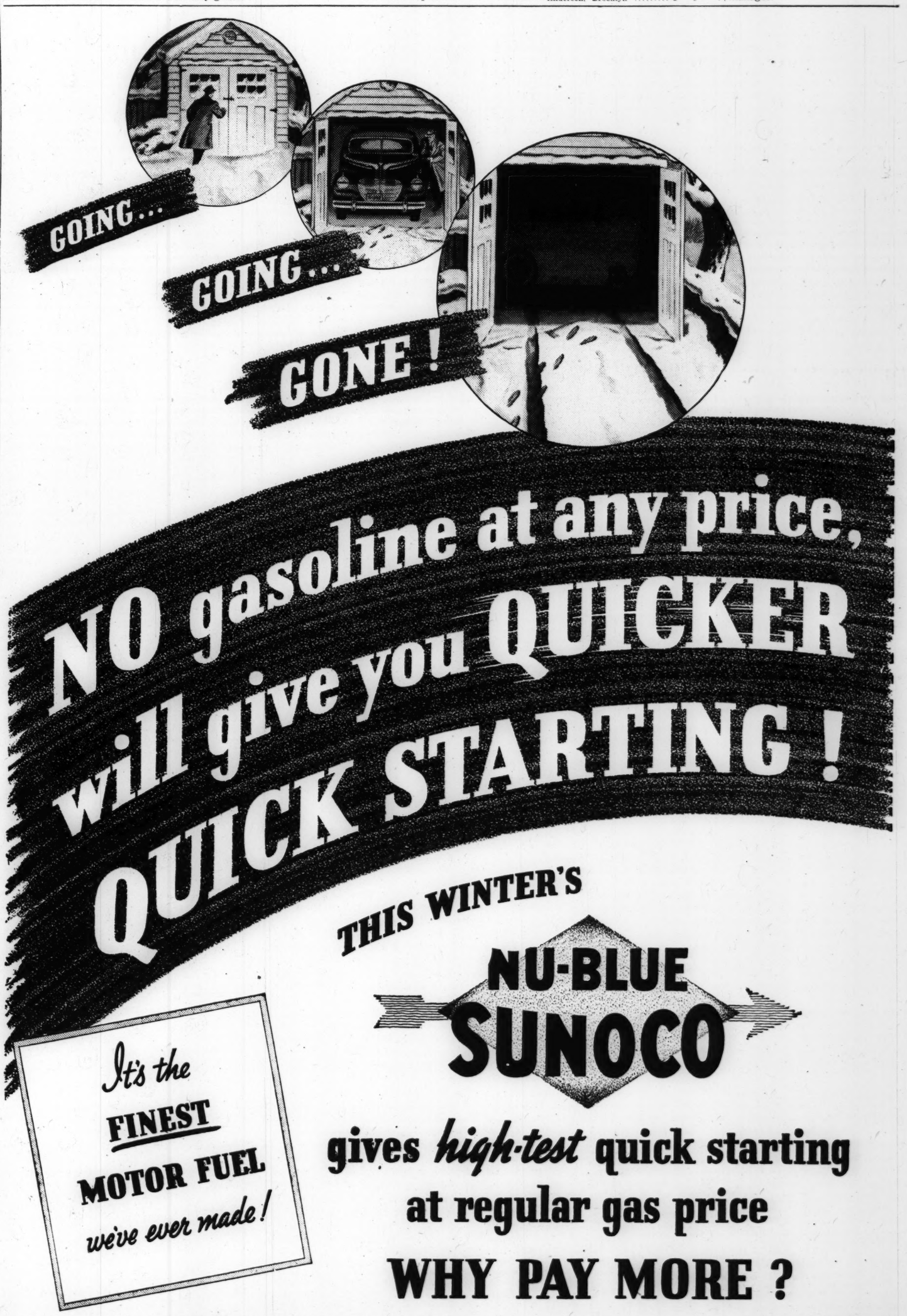
Moseley New Yale Captain In Football

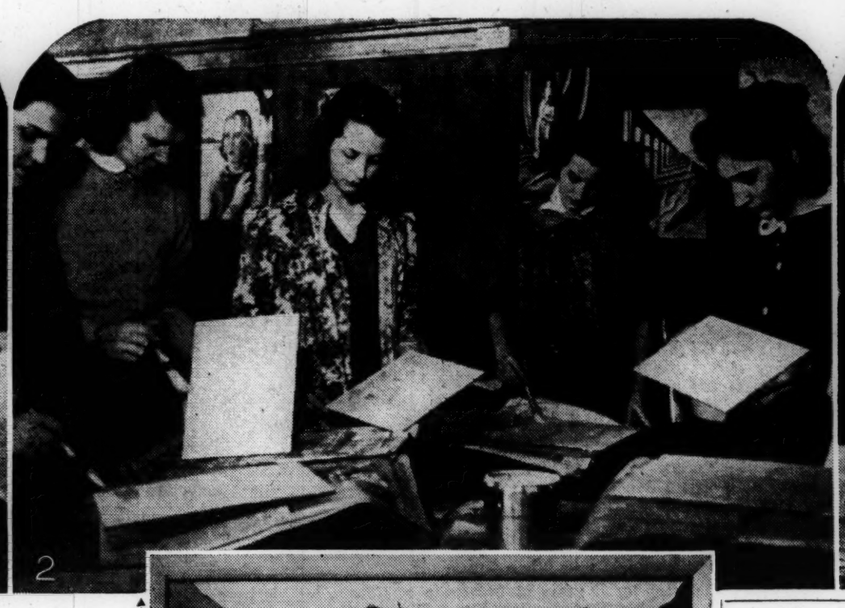
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25 (AP)—Spencer D. Moseley of Highland, Ill., Yale's center and son of an all-America on Walter Camp's 1916 eleven, today was chosen to lead the Elis' 1942 football team. Moseley, rangy "iron man" successor to Capt. Alan Bartholemy of Portland, Ore., played all but a few moments in every contest this season despite a broken jaw.

George C. Moseley, the father of the new Blue gridiron leader, played end on one of Yale's greatest elevens. His son takes over at a time when football here is at an all-time low and with prospects for improvement none too good. For two consecutive seasons, Yale has won only one out of eight games. Last year it was victorious over Dartmouth. This year it beat Virginia in the opening fray.

Moseley and Spike Nelson, the first non-Yale graduate head coach, said they were far from dismayed over the 1942 schedule. Moseley's team must face Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Navy, Dartmouth, Brown, Cornell, Princeton and Harvard in that order next fall. Yale wound up the current season last Saturday by taking a 14-0 trouncing from Harvard.

A. William Olsen of Longmeadow, Mass., this year's assistant manager, automatically becomes manager of the 1942 team, while William T. Brown of Short Hills, N. J., was elected assistant manager.





(1) Ingred Smerling, Class of '43, of New Haven, Conn., applies gold leaf to her tempera triptych. (2) A class at Mount Holyoke College prepares gesso panels for their egg tempera painting. The panels are painted with several coats of gesso solution of whiting and size. (3) Jean Grote, Class of '42, of Chattanooga, Tenn., laying the color on her tempera panel. Dry tempera pigments are mixed with egg yolk and water. (4) "Tennessee Valley Flood Control," a tempera panel executed at Mount Holyoke College by Jean Grote.

College Art Students Explore Fourteenth Century Italian Media and Use Them For Expressing Modern Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Hadley, Mass.

Mount Holyoke art students, working in the course of painting media, have been re-creating in their studio the tempera techniques of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth century Italian painters, and finding in the ancient skill a fresh media for interpreting painting in a contemporary manner.

None of the students who have studied under Miss Dorothy Cogswell, instructor in art, in her course, "Painting Media: Still life, landscape, and portrait problems executed in the technique of oil, oil tempera, egg tempera, and water color," will ever underestimate the labor involved in the creations of the artist's brush. Through their own work with the various art processes they gain understanding and appreciation of what lies behind the masterpieces.

The work in egg tempera is one of the most exciting projects of the year for instructor and student alike. It is a long process, for one thing. It takes the average student just about two months to prepare and create her tempera panel. Then, too, the crisp clear color of the tempera, definitely in a flat, linear style, is well suited to the pictorial pattern of today's young artists.

When the tempera panels are prepared, the twentieth century collegiate studio turns back the clock to the fourteenth century as they follow the formula of Cennino Cennini—although the Italian master did not heat up his gesso solution in a double boiler over a gas plate. A masonite panel, modern equivalent of the well-seasoned board of lindenwood used by the Italian painters of the early centuries, is sized with a glue solution.

Half-a-dozen coats of the white gesso solution are then applied, each being half dried before the next application. When the panel has completely dried the surface is sanded until a smooth ivory surface is obtained.

Before the student artist has begun her panel, she has prepared a full-sized cartoon of her projected panel, including black and white outline and color sketches. The design to be used is then traced on the panel and the outlines often made permanent by being etched into the surface with a stylus.

Laying on the color is a delicate operation. In the manner of the old masters, dry tempera pigments are mixed with egg yolk and water to the consistency of thick cream. Color "flats," appearing when completed absolutely smooth and flawless, are laid on by delicate crisscross stroked, fine diagonals not touching each other being laid on in one direction, and then in the other.

"Modeling" the painting is done with a brush stroke so fine it resembles a pencil line, in either a cross-hatch or blend technique.

For advanced students, one of the most interesting and most difficult processes is applying gold leaf on portions of the panels.

Through the course of the year, when a student has worked with other media—direct oil, underpainting with oil glazes, oil and tempera used in the Venetian manner, and water color, she gains ability to tell at a glance how a picture has been made, and how to differentiate between the genuine process and a short-cut imitation.

A College Meeting Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bennington, Vt.

Like many a country store, the Bennington College Co-operative Store is the general meeting place for the community. Recently it demonstrated its usefulness very concretely by distributing $927.70 in rebate checks—a 4 per cent dividend on purchases made by its members during the past year. The Store does an annual business of approximately $32,000, and covers a range of activities which not only includes the sale of books, gifts, and academic supplies, but the operation of a hairdressing shop and a gasoline pump. It also sponsors a variety of exhibitions of clothing and accessories throughout the College year, and at a branch store in the Recreation Building serves sandwiches and between-meal snacks for the athletically inclined.

Anyone on campus—faculty, students, staff, employees—may belong to the Store at a fee of $10, which is refundable in full when the member graduates or leaves the College community permanently. One of the first thngs most freshmen do when they arrive at Bennington is to join the Store and one of the last things a Senior does on Commencement Day is to collect her membership refund check. This year 82 per cent of the student body are Store members. They are entitled to share in the profits and elect the Store's board of directors.

Students, faculty, staff and employees are represented on the Board. Two-thirds of the Board's personnel are students and only students serve as officers on the Board and as heads of sub-committees. The Board, which meets every two weeks, determines Store policies and has the power to declare or withhold rebates and to appoint a Store Manager who is responsible for the execution of its policies and its general administration.

Aside from its function as a business enterprise the Store has a definite place in the educational program of the College. Students, through their contract with the Store, learn the principles of the Co-operative movement. Those students who serve on the board of directors, have practice in the administration of a business; and students, doing part-time work as Store attendants, have an opportunity for practical experience in merchandising.

Youth Hostels Again

The Youth Round Table
Meets on Tuesdays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Friends,

During the past few months I have noticed that The Christian Science Monitor has had several articles regarding "Hosteling," and I eagerly look for all these articles. As many of you know, the American Youth Hostel Association is a national organization, and has come to us from Europe. It is only a few years old in the United States, but has spread very rapidly throughout this country.

Hosteling can bring together the youth of the entire country (and also of other countries, as hosteling is international). We hostel for fun, to be out of doors, and for the many friends we make. We enjoy each moment of every day whether we are traveling on foot or bicycle, preparing the meals, or singing or square dancing in the evening with fellow-hostelers.

Hostels are farmhouses, barns, new buildings built for the purpose. We stay overnight at hostels, and are on our way the next morning, hiking or biking, and evening will see us at the next hostel. We carry all we need in knapsacks or bicycle bags, with a load as light as possible.

Hosteling is a wonderful way to spend vacations, as it is cheap and avoids tourist attractions and, rather, brings us to the true beauties of nature. However, hosteling need not be only for vacations. What about our week ends? Weekend hosteling not far from home makes us better acquainted with the beauties of our own State. There are so many lovely hostel chains in the United States that you'll want to visit them all.

We who have hosteled have enjoyed it so much we want to share it with everyone. It is open for everyone. Hosteling knows no age. Won't you join us?

(Miss) W. G.

* * *

We are sorry the Round Table got crowded out last week because of scheduled material. We are trying to make it a regular Tuesday feature now that winter has set in. But we need more letters for it. How about it?

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

Use of Library Taught

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

High school teachers need to know how to use libraries and to advise students in the use of libraries, even though they never think of themselves as part-time librarians. So the University of Chicago is offering in its University College downtown a new course entitled "The Use of Library Resources in the Teaching of Secondary School Subjects.' It's listed under the rather forbidding head of "library science," but it is meant for the teacher rather than for the librarian.

Emphasis is placed on materials helpful to instructors in their own teaching. Educators are shown what is available not only in books but in pamphlets, magazines, films, recordings, and transcriptions. They are also given help in guiding students in their library reading. The course is given Saturday mornings for the convenience of teachers.

The Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My child is out on the fierce battlefield—
How shall I pray for him?

The angel, stooping, whispered tenderly:

Pray not for him alone, pray for all these—
The guardians of the air and of the seas,
Sentries in snow, sentries in desert sand—
Pray for all these; and pray for, most of all
Those other children of the shadowed land
Whose ignorance is held in thrall
To a blind groping tyranny:

Your earthly love is stained with self and pride:
The mother of Zebedee's children came clamoring
That her two sons should sit on either side
Of their great Lord—but he
Showed them the beauty of a greater thing:

Take then your motherhood and lay its claim
Upon the altar of God's mother-love;
The swift descent of sacrificial flame
Will lift your heart unto the realm above
Where flesh is naught and Spirit all-in-all;
The everlasting arms are mother arms;
Here then, most surely housed from war's alarms,
With comfort, trust, and tender grace indued,
Leave him to that divine solicitude:

Thus shall you pray for him.

Alice Mabel Walrond

More Practice in Shifts of Meaning

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have been considering the various meanings of twenty "direction" words, or prepositions, to be found in the Basic English word list. To write in Basic English with its limited vocabulary of 850 words, it is necessary to have a thorough grasp of these structure words of our language, with all their possibilities.

Today we shall continue with the same simple exercise of the previous article. Remember that it is not in the problem of fitting in the missing words that the value of the exercise is to be found, it is the consideration that we give to the changing meanings of these words. To the reader who says "The exercise is too easy!" I would say that he has not done it, and to him writing in Basic English will be hard unless he thinks more about the meanings of words in their various uses.

Let us then consider the different uses of the missing words in the following groups of sentences. The same word fits into the spaces in each group and the word is one of the following Basic English direction words: about, across, after, against, among, at, before, between, by, down, from, in, off, on, over, through, to, under, up, with.

Basic English
Seventeenth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

Group 1

The horse is running —— the field.
The soldiers were posted —— the town.
There are still a few pieces left —— the store.
People were soon talking —— his new undertaking.
I was —— to tell you not to go by that route.
They put the ship —— to pick up the raft.
We are very sorry to put you —— but we must stay the night.
At that time it came —— that he inherited a legacy.
It is —— time that we got our coats and went home.
Please fill the jug —— half full of water.
The officer gave the command "—— face!"

Group 2

We came —— the city because of the heat.
The station is five miles —— our house.
The man was released —— all obligations to his wife.
These tulips are different —— the ones we had last year.
Though she was old the lady was very far —— being helpless.
In troublous times we cannot do better than to live —— day to day.
The children went out to paint the trees —— nature.
The family went to the movies —— time to time.
We must give her the information to keep her —— making herself ridiculous.
The bees were flying —— flower to flower.

Group 3

Dark clouds were gathering —— head.
The new salesmanager was to be —— the whole store.
We put a new cover —— the old bed.
Half of what the professor said was —— the heads of his students.
It took the party two days to get —— the mountain.
Give me a hand and we will turn the mattress ——.
The first act of the play was —— before we arrived at the theater.
We shall move the piano —— against the wall.
The grocer gave us half a pound —— weight.
The critics thought that she —— played the part.

You quickly found the missing words. They are *about* for group 1, *from* for group two, and *over* for group 3. If we reconsider our former discussions about shifts of meaning we shall find reason in what at first seems to be confusion. How, for example, the word *over* can extend its simplest meaning which is "at a point straight up from" to mean a half pound of sugar that we didn't pay for!

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

San Marcos, Oldest University in Americas, Is Interpreted by Student From U. S. A.

By Dr. Edith F. Helman

Assistant Professor of Language, Simmons College, and Winner in 1940 of the Pan-American Traveling Fellowship to Latin America.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A North American who studies at the University of San Marcos soon becomes aware that, beneath the apparent calm in these ancient halls of learning, there is an arduous conflict going on that is reshaping higher education in Peru and elsewhere in Latin America. It is partly the constant and universal conflict between the old and the new; but it is also the battle between those who extol the heritage from Spain and those who belittle it.

San Marcos is the oldest university in America; the date of the decree by Charles V, authorizing its establishment, is May 12, 1551. The University of Mexico, which has often been called the first, was actually established four months later, it is claimed.

San Marcos, founded on the model of the University of Salamanca, then in its prime, still seems very much like an old Spanish provincial university. Those who favor the old say that by clinging tenaciously to its earliest Spanish traditions, San Marcos has preserved much that is of great value; they hold, moreover that everything of value in Peruvian culture is Spanish: the language, literature, architecture, religion, civil and social forms, education, etc. Their opponents, irritated by the university's obdurate resistance to all change, vehemently insist that the Spaniards, on the contrary, wantonly destroy the culture that was truly Peruvian—the great pre-Inca and Inca culture—transplanted their own in its stead, but have never succeeded in adapting it to the very different needs and temperaments of new peoples in a new world.

Reform Movement

San Marcos, they add, is an illustration of their point of view: it is a mediaeval institution redolent of Old World atmosphere and totally unprepared to meet the needs and conditions of life in America in the twentieth century; as a matter of fact, they say, the vitality it does have today is due to the University Reform Movement. . . .

The University Reform Movement was launched in an attempt to bridge the gap between traditionalist universities and modern realities. Started by the students of the University of Córdoba, Argentina, in 1918, it rapidly swept over the southern continent and all the way up to Cuba and Mexico. The students demanded, at first, the removal of incompetent professors, and then the complete renovation of university life. Among their concrete demands, the most revolutionary one was that they be given representation in the University Council, which is the administrative body of the university. Actually, the students are quite within their traditional rights in making this particular demand, as a very cursory glance at the history of San Marcos will show.

Steps Toward Independence

In its early history, San Marcos was almost autonomous. Although first established in a Dominican monastery, it was soon moved and separated from the religious order by request of the farsighted Viceroy Toledo. It will surprise many to learn that it was Spain's most fanatical king, Philip II, who authorized the change and decreed at the same time that no more universities should be established in monasteries. In Colonial times, San Marcos enjoyed independence from the Viceroyalty and the Church; even the Inquisition was asked by Philip III not to tamper with University government.

Under the Spanish absolutist regime, however, the University was never entirely free from Royal intervention; thus, for example, in 1656, Philip IV decreed that no degree of Bachelor, Master, or Doctor be granted to a candidate unless he took an oath in defense of the Immaculate Conception. Yet, intervention of this kind was unusual and, on the whole, the administration of the University was independent and it was democratic. That is, the students and faculty elected the Rector and they had the right to elect new members of the faculty after a public competitive examination.

In Peru, the demands made by the first National Student Congress, held in Cuzco in 1920, were rejected and the universities were closed. They were reopened in 1922 when a compromise between authorities and students was reached. Another attempt at reform was made by the students of San Marcos in 1931, with the result that classes were suspended for over four years. It is difficult for us in the United States to understand such an impasse. Some older members of the Faculty explain the official attitude on the grounds that the Student Movement became so powerful and so revolutionary that it was a menace to public order; no longer content with its demands for university reform, it allied itself with all the forces of social revolution, thereby converting the university into a political arena. Surely, it must be clear, they say, that in an atmosphere of constant and fervid political agitation it is impossible to teach or learn anything. That is why, they add, the last University Statute prohibits all participation in politics on the part of students and faculty alike.

The students admit their revolutionary aims and justify them by saying that they have come to realize that cultural reform without deep social change is impossible, that university life cannot be renovated unless national life is renovated first. However, they do not complain too bitterly about the conservative statute of 1935. The loudest grumbling one hears is over required attendance at classes—although they find many ingenious ways of getting around it—and the compulsory military training for freshmen. The students of San Marcos seem a little weary of political struggles for the present.

Although the University Reform Movement has not achieved all its ends, by any means, it has accomplished a great deal. The "fossils" have been removed and the new faculty is less oligarchical and restricted. Teaching methods are, for the most part, improved: seminars have been introduced for small groups of advanced students and class discussion is always extremely interesting, for Latin-American students have quick minds and speak very well; they are not yet completely tolerant of their Fellow-students' opposing views, but they are learning to be, which is hopeful for the future.

Active Desire For Solidarity

In other ways, too, educational policy has changed for the better: rather more attention is given now to the formation of persons than to the mere production of doctors (Ph. D.'s); and real attempt is being made, during the two required years of liberal arts studies, to relate these studies to national life. In a larger way, besides, in a spiritual way, the University Reform Movement has been effective. It has kindled a national conscience in each country and has aroused an active desire for solidarity among the young people of Latin America for the first time since the Wars of Independence of over a century ago.

Through the Editor's Window

Shining Messages of Home

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the season of mellow orange lights in the windows. Winter dusk falls early, enveloping in soft blue the pretty homes that face each other along every quiet residential street. The silvery circles of the street lights at the corners only serve to emphasize this velvety lavender darkness in between.

Walking out with the dogs we meet no one, or at most another dog, adventuring like ourselves. But as we pass along under upward reaching bare trees we enjoy our neighbors' lights—orange squares sending shining messages of home out into the dusk.

Through one set of glowing windows we often see a little family at dinner. It is a happy picture: the clean-cut young father, the pretty mother, their boy and little girl. They exchange ready smiles and laughter; they listen to one another with courtesy and interest.

Farther along the street an upstairs lighted window often frames a dark bobbed head. There a high school girl bows with sweet earnestness over her school homework.

At the big house on the corner a loyal collie pressing wet nose against the pane, peers down the street to catch the first glimpse of the car bringing his master home from Boston. In the ungainly old house among the hemlocks farther on, the glow of living-room windows sometimes affords a view of a mother and daughter playing a piano duet; and in a mellow pool of golden light directly in the wide windows of the brick house nearer by, a man just back from town and awaiting the announcement of dinner, pores nightly over his evening paper.

They shine out their messages of home, these orange lights. Later, one by one, they will go out, and other lights come on upstairs. After that, these too will disappear. Then the silent stars alone will look down upon the homes of the few peaceful peoples in the world still blessed in the privilege of slumbering in the safe quiet that all the world so needs.

A Tuesday Column

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—November 25, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

One Woman's Unselfish Vision Launches Desert Library

By Betty Budlong

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

El Morro National Monument in New Mexico has, for many years, been famous for the ancient Inscription Rock that stands within its boundaries. Here the Spanish Conquistadores, and countless travelers who followed them down through the centuries, stopped to refresh themselves and their animals in the shade of tall yellow pines, to drink from the pool of water lying at the base of the cliff, and often to camp overnight before continuing journeys that were long and arduous.

Now, people driving the sixty miles of adobe road from Gallup, New Mexico, or the forty miles of lava-strewn road from Grants, New Mexico, to see the records left on the sandstone cliff by these early visitors, are scarcely aware that tucked against every mesa near the Monument, and scattered throughout the valley for many miles, are tiny log cabins surrounded by rolling fields of pinto beans and corn. These are the homes of our neighbors—most of whom were driven from the "dust-bowl" region and had hopes that the fertile soil of northeastern New Mexico held greater promise than the wind-swept plains of Texas and Oklahoma. Able to afford, for the most part, only the bare necessities of life, they have, nevertheless, "proved up" on their homesteads and become contented farmers.

Because of these families, El Morro National Monument has won a new kind of fame. It is now the birthplace and present abode of the El Morro Public Library.

The Need Was Great

One afternoon in July of 1938, the Custodian's wife attended a meeting of the little club organized by the women of this widely scattered community. We were crowded into a room in which the bed and the cookstove stood side by side. A quilting frame hung from the ceiling, a few plants flourished bravely in tin cans, and one or two calendars decorated the unfurnished log walls. Aside from several chairs and a table, these comprised the furnishings.

As the afternoon progressed, I was struck by the fact that I had seen no books at all in any of our neighbors' homes. So I began to ask questions; and I learned, to my horror, that there were no books. Most of the families subscribed to a farm paper, and a few magazines of the "true story" type drifted into the country to be passed around until they literally fell to pieces. Otherwise, there was no reading material available. And the nearest library was sixty miles away!

"My little boys like to have me read to them," one young mother said, "but I guess these true detective stories aren't very good for them. The other night they got scared over one I was reading aloud, and my husband said I'd better stop."

"Doesn't the school have material you could borrow to read?" I asked her.

"Oh, no," she replied, "only lesson books."

Founding a Small Library

An idea that had been stirring in my mind suddenly took root and began to grow. Since there were no books—we'd create a library! Then and there I asked the women: "Would the community like to have books to read?" Their enthusiastic response was all the urging I needed. That evening I returned to the Monument fired with determination.

The days that followed were spent in sending urgent letters to family and friends in the East, begging for castoff books. I got in touch with the Library Extension Service in Santa Fé, and they sent me a collection of eighty volumes which could be kept for three months. The Southwestern Monuments Monthly Report published a "cry from the wilderness," and inside of three weeks the tangible beginnings of a real library commenced to filter in.

Then I was faced with a big problem. Where were these books to be kept? My husband and I were living in a very small cabin, one room of which served all purposes from that of kitchen to that of office; and our numerous "lares and penates" occupied every available inch of it. Even the wall space was lined with shelves containing necessities. Our bedroom, infinitesimal and unbelievably cluttered, had a roof which, when it rained, leaked on all vacant territory. There was only one thing to do—store the books in cartons and push the cartons under things. We slept over books, we ate over books, we sat over books, we stepped and stumbled over books! When someone came to get his supply of reading we dragged cartons out from under every nook and cranny.

Distributing the Books

All that summer, I loaded the library into the car on mail day, which occurred three times a week, and drove to the El Morro store and post office, two miles away. I always chose a mail day for the expedition. Thus it was possible for the families who had to travel twenty-five or thirty miles to get mail, to select their books at the same time.

I had discovered that it was necessary to acquaint the community with the whole idea of having and using a library. Either because of shyness or an innate reticence, some of the people had to be handed reading material outright before there was any response. It was almost as though they had had so few books in their lives, they scarcely knew what to do with them! This was not surprising in view of the fact that practically all the adults had had only a grade school education. I found that I had to launch a friendly campaign of "high-powered salesmanship." This succeeded. It was not long before a book was something more than just an inanimate object to be handled dispassionately. Oddly enough, today one of the Library's most ardent fans is a middle-aged woman whose schooling ended with the fourth grade!

The Response Was Inspiring

By late fall, people were coming to the Monument on horseback, on foot, in wagons and Model T Fords, from all over the county, to obtain their reading matter. The ultimate response was more wholehearted than even my wildest dreams had imagined possible. In November of that same year, my husband built an addition on our cabin, to my delight; and a row of shelves was placed along one side. At long last, it was possible to see what book lay at the very bottom of that carton which for so long had been pushed and pulled around under the bed!

Winter brought impassable roads and heavy snows—when it was virtually impossible for either car or horse to move about. This problem was solved by telling my "customers" that as long as they could reach the post office, I'd have their books waiting for them there. Two or three times a week I walked and, later, skied, to the store with a packsackful for delivery, collecting the books that had been returned. And so about fifteen families had all the reading they wanted, with which to while away the long winter evenings.

By midsummer of 1939, when the Library was a little over a year old, we boasted the proud total of nearly 900 volumes. The National Park Service had become vitally interested in the project; and Miss Isabelle Story, Editor-in-chief, had meanwhile gotten in touch with the American Association for Childhood Education. We soon found ourselves "adopted" by the Buffalo Chapter of this splendid organization—which meant that about once a month a big box of books traveled 3,000 miles across country to us.

Supplied the Schools, Too

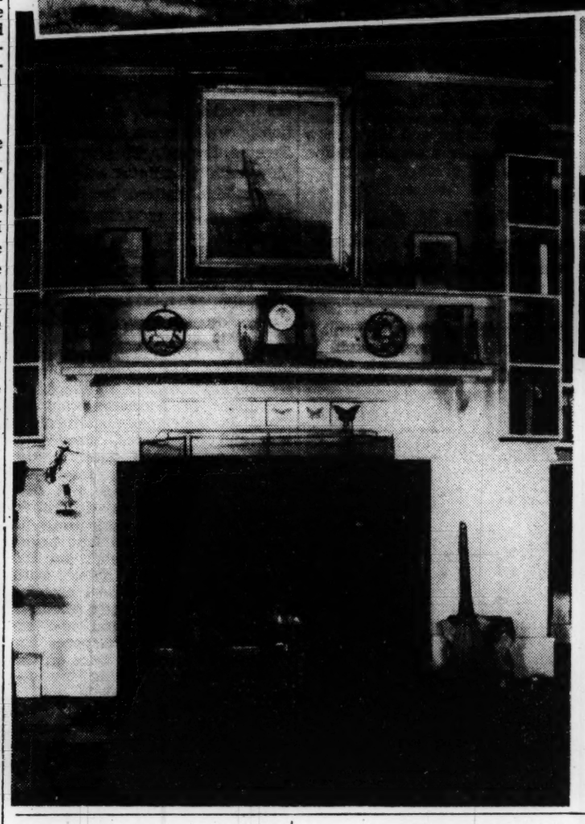
That fall I was able to take care adequately of the four little one-room schools that lay within a radius of 20 miles of the Monument. When the fall session began, each school received 25 or 30 books which they were to keep for as long as they had use for them; and the supplies were replenished off and on throughout the year. One teacher told us that seventh- and eighth-grade pupils were enchanted with the fairy stories and nursery tales most children are familiar with before they reach the age of six. These unfortunate "dust-bowl" youngsters had never had the opportunity, for instance, to know "The Three Bears" or "The Gingerbread Man" or "Billy Whiskers."

An amusing incident occurred last winter. A copy of "The Grapes of Wrath," by John Steinbeck, which I had procured from the Extension Library and loaned, was caught in a spell of bad weather and impassable roads some 7 or 8 miles from the Monument. Two months after its return was due, the book found its way back to us with the report that it had been read by everyone who could get hold of it! A few days later, I received a letter from a little 12-year-old Mexican boy. It said, "Dear Miss Budlong, please send me some more books, also the Gropes of Worth if you can."

Now it is 1941. For over a year, my husband and I have been living in a beautiful modern home built within the area for the Custodian. Our little cabin stands deserted by Inscription Rock, empty except for the books that still remain there. The Library numbers well over 2,000 volumes; and we serve, not only our neighbors, but 6 other communities, including a logging camp, within a radius of 60 miles. Ten schools are enjoying the lovely children's books, and the circulation seldom drops below the one thousand mark.

No fees are collected, no money is appropriated for the upkeep of our Library. I mend and patch, keep track of incoming and outgoing volumes, and am still busy cataloguing them according to an accepted system. People continue to come in at all hours of the day and night. And whether I am in the midst of a shampoo or preparing dinner, everything is dropped while we tramp over to the cabin. When a person has ridden 8 or 10 miles on horseback to replenish his supply of reading, there can be no question of "hours." One day last winter a local boy spent 6 hours driving his car 10 miles through snow and mud in order to get books for his family and himself. He tucked a dozen into a gunny sack, turned around and drove home again, bogging down every mile or so!

The El Morro Library has been and, we hope, will continue to be, a source of joy to many men, women and children who were hungering for books without knowing for what they hungered.



Author's Home—Ideal for Her Work

Part of the beauty upon which Margaret Deland looks back in her new book, "Golden Yesterdays," is found in the peace and charm of her summer home, Graywood, in Kennebunkport, Maine.

The library, where every available space is occupied with book-filled shelves, overlooks the Kennebunk River. The windows look out on the water three ways—up river to the village, down river to the sea, and straight out on the tidal sweep of that historic stream of old Arundel. It is a beautiful room in which soft, rich blue prevails in the Chinese rugs, in brocaded silk hangings at the windows and in the coverings of the furniture. It is as though it took the color from the blue of the author's eyes which light up and smile as she talks. She completes the picture as she welcomes friends at teatime, wearing a gown of black velvet and silver, and sapphires twinkling on her fingers.

Mrs. Deland received from her husband, Lorin Deland, a simple rule for writing that she passes along to others who would avoid the impasse that sometimes makes it hard to pick up the thread of a story where it was dropped. The rule is this:

"Never stop writing at the end of a chapter or even at the end of a page. Stop in the middle of a line or in the middle of a word for that matter. When you go back to work you can always finish a mere word and then you will see what the next word or words must be. The word will generally run itself into a line or a paragraph or even a chapter."

Walda Kuehn Makes Drab Dish Mops Dance to Delight Customers

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In an airy studio overlooking Madison Square with its O. Henry benches and fluttering bits of silver in the sky that resolve themselves into pigeons, lives a young genius in the art of dramatizing merchandise. Walda Kuehn, whose grandmother chose her first name right out of a fairy tale, looks like a lovely, fresh Gibson girl.

She started out from Cincinnati to study fine art in New York during the depression days, but found that anything so seemingly ephemeral was out of tune with the times. The world had suddenly turned grimly practical. So Walda set out about being practical, too. Now, with the touch of a master magician, she transforms the ugly ducklings of the department stores into packages of imagination and charm, and the merchandise thus packaged sells, incidentally, for double its former price—a fact that is not overlooked by the large world of merchants.

First, she showed me "Susie Mop who never was a flop." Susie was made of dish mops, dish cloths, and tea towels—little inconsequential articles that, unless given some semblance of interest, might languish forever unseen on dark shelves, suffering from the competition of flourishing chain-store markets. When Walda rescued them from oblivion by gathering them into a gift package and naming them "Susie Mop," they sold for twice as much as they had before, and by the hundreds of thousands.

Her broad mantelpiece—one of the rarely lovely ones designed by Stanford White—was decked, the day I called to interview her, with comical little pot-bellied snowmen made of white eiderdown. Franklin Simon has selected the little pot-bellied snowman to act as master of ceremonies, as it were, in dressing up its holiday merchandise. You will see him literally all over its stores, from the gay cover of its catalogue to the crowded edge of every counter.

She Dramatizes Merchandise

Miss Kuehn's service is a very individual one. Her usual method is to spend from 10 days to two weeks in a store, working closely with the buyers, selecting merchandise from different departments that can be sold the year round, and gathering it into novel packages. She dramatizes merchandise that has no natural gift-value, gives it names, writes jingles for it. Some of her packages have proved so successful that they have been patented by the store, such, for instance, as the plastic acetate leg featured by Peck and Peck one year. This was the first time, according to Miss Kuehn, that sheet acetate had ever been moulded into contour form. Three pairs of stockings were stowed in each plastic leg, and the idea proved successful.

Remember the Birdcages?

Considering the fact that Miss Kuehn has been in business for herself just four years, it seems astonishing that her ideas have found their way into so many of our homes. Do you remember the little white wire birdcages that suddenly appeared from nowhere in all the florists' shops with miniature gardens flourishing in them as contentedly as if they had been canaries? Walda Kuehn is responsible for them. First, each birdcage housed three little satin perfumed eggs; later the eggs made way for the gardens.

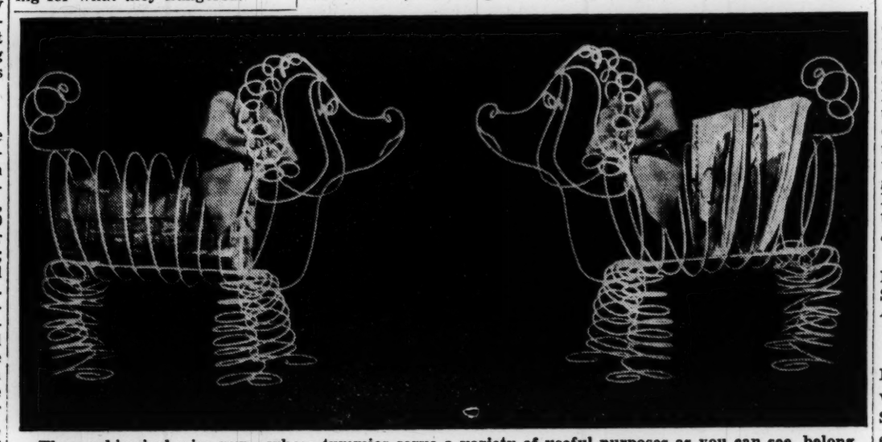
Another invention in wire is "Loggy Doggy" — a whimsical white wire pup whose curly legs, while sturdy, are just wabbly enough to give him a puppy gaiety. It is his "tummy," however, that counts. It holds half a dozen miniature logs. You'll likely come upon him dozing beside the fireplace, unless summer has swept in on the calendar, when you'll find him transferred to the shady terrace with magazines stuck between his genially expanding ribs. Miss Kuehn's jingle that accompanies this enchanting pup is:

"Close to the hearth I snooze all day,
Nor chase a cat, nor run and play,
So you may chase off cold and fog
As from my ribs you choose a log."

Revolutionizes Wrapping Systems

For some department stores Miss Kuehn revolutionizes the entire wrapping and packaging systems. She dispenses with dull uninteresting wrapping papers, labels and boxes, and designs fresh, up-to-date ones that people like to carry home. Hochschild and Kohn Company of Baltimore, for instance, thought its long name was too awkward to use attractively. Miss Kuehn, however, found beauty in the group of letters, and used it on the firm's boxes, bringing out unsuspected decorative qualities in the long string of letters.

"An item can always be dressed up and glamorized to tell a story in a whimsical and charming manner," this young stylist declared, "and the art of package styling, I believe, has hardly been touched. This type of work increases the merchandising value of articles almost 100 per cent, and department stores could do much more than they are doing to stimulate sales by this method."



These whimsical wire pups, whose tummies serve a variety of useful purposes as you can see, belong to Walda Kuehn's ever-expanding family of entertaining merchandising novelties.

Pine Cones Make Gay Table Decorations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the loveliest table decorations you can hope for, is yours for only a few cents. A mound of snowy white cones makes a perfect setting for scarlet poinsettias, either real or artificial, and tapering red candles. The real beauty of this centerpiece is that it can be arranged to fit the size of your table and no container is called for. Even fresh poinsettias will keep for a whole day without water if you burn the cut end enough to prevent the milk from leaving the hollow stem.

Prepare the cones for painting by inserting a small picture screw in the heavy stem end of each cone and stringing the eye with a short length of cord. Be sure that the can of white paint is large enough to envelop the whole cone, and have the paint thin enough to flow into each crevice. You may have to dip the cones again for a really good job. If you wish, you can sprinkle a few shiny flakes of artificial snow on top of each cone before the second coat is dry.

At least two dozen cones are needed for an ordinary sized centerpiece. It is best to plan your centerpiece before you begin painting the cones, so that you will finish enough cones for your needs. Arrange the flowers in a holder and set the candles in place. The cones can be quickly and easily arranged to complete the ornament. Two large cones, mounted on blocks of wood and hollowed at the top will make an attractive set of candle holders for each end of the table.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

We Need Bigger And Better Letters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wellsville, Kansas

I would like to take the stand to speak for a fine, old-fashioned art which is well on the way to becoming obsolete. I call on our daughters, mothers—yes, and grandmothers—to take their pens in hand or to use their typewriters, to help revive the pleasant habit of letterwriting. Yes, ma'am, bigger and better letters are what the world now needs!

With the advent of the telegraph and the telephone the custom of letterwriting began to decline. With each new device to make long distance calls cheaper and easier it sank a little lower into oblivion. And now, telegraphic dayletters, nightletters, travelletters and singing messages for every holiday occasion have just about finished it. Why trouble to write when you can talk. Why bother to think when a public utility is glad to do it for you? That seems to be the somewhat indifferent attitude at the present time.

* * *

We have so much to do (what with labor-saving devices for every task under the sun), and we are in such a hurry that we just can't take the time to sit down and write a satisfying letter to a relative or friend. Instead we telephone occasionally, or send a telegram on certain days to ease our conscience. Or, at the most, we pick out a clever greeting card with a verse thought up by a total stranger, write our name and "with love" on it, mail it and feel that our duty has been done.

This is not as it should be. With fingers on our hands and intelligence to call on, we should be able to write letters every bit as clever as the printed verses on cards we can buy; and our letters are certain to be much more interesting because they will contain personal touches that bought verses do not have. We can make our missives something to look forward to, something to make the mailman's coming an event.

You say you can't write good letters? Pish and tosh! You can if you try. Moreover, I shouldn't wonder if you soon found yourself actually enjoying the exercise, not to mention the surprised and delighted answers you would be sure to receive.

* * *

Just at present, letterwriting can come under the head of patriotic duty, for nothing so stimulates and keeps up the morale of young relatives away at training camps, as a constant flow of letters from the home base. Don't try to save money on stamps when writing to "the boys." Write long letters.

Two rules should be strictly observed in this informal letterwriting business. First, never write when in a blue or discontented mood. A letter, to be welcome, must be cheerful and happy in tone. Put on your rose-colored glasses before you pick up your pen. Second, never write anything you would not want read aloud to a group of people. Be wise as well as witty. Be delightful, but also discreet.

Bigger and better letters, that's what we need. Sisters, do your part!

May

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Why Not Make Your Candy?

On this page last Friday we printed Miss Cornell's basic recipe for fondant. Today we publish her suggestions for turning this fondant into a variety of delicious candies.

By Isabel Cornell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To finish off a hearty holiday dinner, how about passing peppermint and wintergreen patties? Melt a small amount of fondant in top of double boiler over hot water (just under boiling point); add a drop of oil of peppermint and stir gently, just enough to blend in flavor. Dust very small muffin pans with cornstarch. Pour melted fondant directly into pans, about ⅛ to ¼ inch thick. When patties are cold and firm, invert pan onto folded towel and tap bottom to loosen candies.

For wintergreen patties, use oil of wintergreen and a drop of green coloring. For added decoration, stick in center of each patty one of the little penny candies called "hens and chickens."

Straw Stacks

Another holiday candy with a fondant base is Straw Stacks. Work chopped shredded coconut into fondant flavored with a little vanilla. Shape like stacks and roll in long shreds of toasted coconut. Set the stacks upright and use them as place-card holders by sticking on front of each one a haying fork cut out of heavy orange paper with the name written on the handle.

For Pecan Put-Togethers, add grated orange rind and a little orange extract, or some candied orange peel minced very fine, to fondant. Form into small balls and flatten between two whole pecan halves.

Filled Dates

Fondant-Filled Dates are old favorites, but this time add some minced roasted peanuts to fondant before filling pitted dates. Roll in powdered or granulated sugar. Or mix fondant and some peanut butter, stuff dates, and roll in maple sugar. Try adding chopped crystallized ginger to fondant for stuffing dried pitted prunes.

Fruit Cake Fondant is appropriate for the Christmas candy assortment. Mix into fondant by kneading, slivered pistachio nuts, candied cherries sliced in quarters, thin slivers of candied pineapple and candied citron. Form into a roll about 1½ inches wide; roll in chopped almonds if desired. Slice when firm, chilling in refrigerator if desired. This a good way to use up odds and ends of candied fruit left after making the holiday puddings and fruit cakes.

Double-Decker Fondant

Double-Decker Fondant is an impressive looking candy that's a cinch to make. Dust a small loaf pan with cornstarch. Pat a thin layer of fondant in the bottom; melt semi-sweet chocolate drops over hot water and pour on fondant. Sprinkle with chopped nuts. When cooled and firm, spread with another layer of fondant, top again with chocolate and nuts. Let stand until firm. Slice down, wiping knife each time to prevent streaking.

Fruit Surprises are single chunks of candied pineapple or ginger, or strips of candied orange and grapefruit rind, in the center of a fondant bonbon. Sprinkle with granulated sugar colored to match the flavor, or with the tiny colored bits used for cake decorating.

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New Theater Guild Play at Wilbur—Art Shows—Radio Prospects

Pennsylvania Dutch Führer Depicted in 'Papa Is All'

By L. A. Sloper

Another domestic Führer took the count at the Wilbur Theater last night when the Theater Guild submitted "Papa Is All," by Patterson Greene, as the third play of the Boston subscription series.

The type of the family dictator is always good theater stuff. You will recall how in recent theatrical history Edward Barrett made miserable the lives of his large family until two of them rebelled and fled. Then there was the father in "Johnny Belinda" who supported his tyranny by brutality. And there was the motion picture made from a short story whose name I cannot recall, in which a petty despot of the Middle West was overthrown at last by a spirited daughter-in-law.

The Papa of Mr. Greene's folk play belongs in the category of the Belinda parent. He enforces his authority over his wife, his son, and his daughter with the aid of a bull-whip. Papa, as even Mama admits, is a mean man. A Pennsylvania Dutch farmer, he has the echt Prussian conception of government. He is in fact the Adolf Hitler of his little community.

* * *

Mama, Jake, and Emma work for Papa, but Papa keeps all the revenue in a sack hung about his neck. His house contains no telephone and no electricity. On the ground of his Mennonite faith, he does not uphold any such contraptions, which incidentally are expensive. The family may not leave the farm except by his special permission. When Emma accepts the invitation of a surveyor to go with him to the movies in Lancaster, Papa goes gunning for the young man.

This is too much even for the browbeaten Jake, who drives Papa away in the old Ford, declaring that he'll stop him; he doesn't know how, but somehow. Next morning, when he returns alone with the announcement that "Papa is all," meaning that Papa has been killed by a train, the family finds it difficult to mourn. Within a week the farmhouse has been prettied up, a telephone has been installed, and everybody is planning a happy future.

* * *

Then Papa comes back. Jake had only stunned him with a monkey wrench and put him in a coal car on the train. Papa resumes his sway, but not for long. His punishment overtakes him.

The play is very amusing. It is odd, after all these years, to see a dialect play again. And the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect sounds particularly strange at first to ears unused to it. But presently you realize that after all it is merely a German construction with English words.

The characters are excellently defined and the action is plausible enough. The conclusion is a little anti-climatic. The returned Papa is not his old self. He lacks punch. He doesn't even tear the telephone off the wall. He has had a hard week of it and is saving his vengeance. Still, he is taken care of in the end.

* * *

Possibly the sense of lack here is due to the fact that the deposition of the tyrant is merely theatrical. In the motion picture referred to above, the father was reduced to helplessness because somebody had the courage to stand up to him. In this play there are only appeasers. Even Jake's attempted coup is half-hearted.

The performance is admirable. Jessie Royce Landis gives a tender and beautiful portrait of the pathetic Mama. Carl Benton Reid is appropriately offensive as Papa. The children are played with effectiveness by Emmett Rogers and Celeste Holm. Dorothy Sands is amusing as a gossipy neighbor, and Royal Beal is a sturdy state policeman.

'Papa Is All'

Wilbur Theater, Boston—The Theater Guild, Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner, Administration, presents "Papa Is All," by Patterson Greene, staged by Frank Carrington and Agnes Morgan, setting and costumes by Emeline Clark Roche, production under the supervision of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn. For two weeks beginning Nov. 24, 1941. The cast:

Mama	Jessie Royce Landis
Jake	Emmett Rogers
State Trooper Brendle	Royal Beal
Emma	Celeste Holm
Mrs. Yoder	Dorothy Sands
Papa	Carl Benton Reid

'Iolanthe'

In the colorful costumes of members of the House of Lords and the diaphanous robes of British fairies members of the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company presented the tuneful "Iolanthe" at the Majestic Theater last night.

The audience was comparatively small in size—but large in applause. Its reception of songs by Florenz Ames as the Lord Chancellor was especially enthusiastic, with good reason, for Mr. Ames threw himself into the role wholeheartedly with all his alent for drollery. In the case of the nightmare song, he steered through it skilfully—but contrived to leave the audience feeling as if they panted with him at the end.

As the Earl of Mountararat and Lord Tolloller, Robert Pitkin and Morton Bowe handled some of the more intricate dialogue with finesse. Iolanthe requires subtle interpretation and an acquaintance with Victorian modes and manners, if it is to be fully effective. In view of this the American company, which with this production rounds out its season at the Majestic, may be said to have done good work. D. M.

'Iolanthe'

At the Majestic—Revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta in a production by Messrs. Shubert and the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. The cast includes the following:

The Lord Chancellor	Florenz Ames
Earl of Mountararat	Robert Pitkin
Lord Tolloller	Morton Bowe
Private Willis	John Hendricks
Strephon	Bertram Peacock
Queen of the Fairies	Helen Lanvin
Iolanthe	Margaret Roy
Celia	Mary Roche
Leila	Grace Garnett
Fleta	Mary Valdez
Phyllis	Kathleen Roche

James Abresch

Helen Traubel

Soprano to sing at the Boston Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler Wednesday morning, Dec. 3.

On the Stage

Ethel Barrymore and "The Corn Is Green" will mark the completion of a year's run this evening at the Royale Theater in New York. This is the longest engagement which Miss Barrymore has ever played on Broadway. So far the production is reported to have grossed approximately $700,000. The play has been announced for Boston as one of the subscription series. The date has not been announced but when the company does go on tour Chicago is expected to be the first stop.

* * *

"Ring Around Elizabeth," in which Jane Cowl is starred, will have its final performance, the tenth, at the Playhouse in New York tonight.

* * *

Edward Choate has received the script of Paul Vincent Carroll's play, "The Strings, My Lord, Are False," which he intends placing in rehearsal late next month.

* * *

Nedda Harrigan has been signed by Otto Preminger to play Mrs. Wilson in the John Huston-Howard Koch drama, "Woodrow Wilson." Miss Harrigan was seen in last season's revival of "Charley's Aunt."

* * *

"Papa Is All," the new comedy now at the Wilbur, is scheduled to open in New York at the Cort Theater on Dec. 10, as the third production of the Theater Guild's twenty-fourth subscription season.

* * *

George Abbott's office announces that it has received signed contracts from Mr. Abbott, now in South Carolina, for the purchase of a new comedy by Samson Raphaelson. The play, as yet untitled, will be put into rehearsal in December when Mr. Abbott returns from his vacation. An out-of-town opening in January is anticipated. Mr. Rapaelson and Robert Griffith of the Abbott staff will interview actors. Mr. Raphaelson's last Broadway production was "Skylark," which starred Gertrude Lawrence.

Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr

In the film version of "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," which will have its world premiere at the State and Orpheum in Boston, Wednesday evening, Dec. 3.

Exhibitions at Guild, Art Club, and Vose's

At the Guild of Boston Artists, pastels by Laura Coombs Hills are to be shown through Dec. 6. Miss Hills is the dean of floral painters in this vicinity. Her annual displays, heralding Christmas, are welcomed by Bostonians. Miss Hills possesses an undiminished enthusiasm for flowers that is conveyed effectively by the pastel crayon. She studies the flower and plant forms from seeding through growth and effloresence. Her pictures impart a conviction which comes through understanding and love of one's subject.

The flowers are carefully arranged against enhancing backgrounds. The colors, textures, delicate reflections and illuminations are indicated softly. There are surprisingly few strokes, considering how fully the blossoms are characterized.

Shown at the Guild are arrangements of roses, begonias, peonies, petunias, larkspur and lilies, snow berries, summer amaryllis, tulips, camellias, and phlox.

* * *

Charles M. Cox

In the New Gallery of the Boston Art Club is a solo exhibition of oils and water colors by Charles M. Cox.

This painter portrays a number of subjects in different localities. He adjusts his brushwork to the peculiar characteristics of terrain and flora. In general, he is partial to an impressionistic method, applying the pigment in little strokes to suggest variation and transiency. He does not divide his color or diversify tonal surface as intricately as do the Impressionists. There are even times, as in his water colors painted in Paris and in some views of boating at Marblehead, when he abandons the volatile effect of Impressionism for orderly linear design.

At the Art Club are scenes of St. Augustine, Fla., views of Gloucester, and several New Hampshire panoramas. While Mr. Cox has painted mountain vistas and seacoast views he seems happiest when depicting wooded paths, particularly among birches. He achieves a touching poetic atmosphere in such subjects.

* * *

Ruth Perkins Safford

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boyston Street, is an exhibition of water colors by Mrs. Ruth Perkins Safford. This is a display with a definite subject interest. Mrs. Safford has been so faithful in her recording, so dexterous in accurate representation that her pictures have documentary value. She has made a series of portrayals of interiors in aquarelle of Lee Mansion. Virginia, Lee Mansion, Marblehead, and other historic houses.

These Colonial landmarks, which are being carefully preserved, contain some of the finest specimens of American cabinetwork. In their planning, furnishing, and accessories, they shed light on the good taste of the early Americans, the intelligent interest in handiwork, the discerning cultivation of decorative art. Here is the American tradition, one in which to take pride. Mrs. Safford, with relish for the significance of each object with respect for the historical association, has painted these pictures with an assured hand and an observing eye. She composes her material well, concentrates on the part without impairing the cohesiveness of the whole.

Mrs. Safford's pictures provide a sort of encyclopedia of American decorative art—rugs, clocks, furniture, wallpaper, metalwork, woodwork, fireplaces. Her views of historic kitchens shed light on the erstwhile utensils. D. A.

Anna Sokolow to Teach

The Contemporary Dance Group is presenting Anna Sokolow in a ten-weeks course, beginning Nov. 26, at Senia Russakoff's School of Dance, 431 Boylston Street. Classes will be held on Wednesday evenings: For Beginners, 6:30 to 7:30; for advanced students, 7:45 to 8:45; and classes in composition, 8:45 to 9:45.

Miss Sokolow was formerly a leading member of Martha Graham's Group, was among the first three young dancers to receive a Bennington Fellowship (in 1937), and in 1938 received Dance Magazine's award for the best solo of the year. She has spent the past two years in Mexico, at the invitation of the Department of Fine Arts, as teacher and choregrapher.

"Banjo Eyes," now at the Colonial in Boston, is expected to make its debut in New York on Christmas night at the Hollywood Theater.

Shirley Temple

Facing the microphone in rehearsals for her new program, to have its debut on the Columbia network, Friday, Dec. 5, at 10 p. m.

Midweek Plans on the Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lawrence A. Kennedy, newsreel cameraman and passenger in the convoy guarded by the torpedoed destroyer Reuben James, is to describe how the convoy was trailed and the James sunk, in "We the People," tonight, WEEI, at 9. Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, to talk on "Business Co-operation for Defense," in Chicago, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

In the fourth and last of his concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski is to conduct his own transcription of Bach's "Arioso," from the Concerto for Cembalo and Orchestra in F Minor, Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4, in F Minor, and Herbert Haufrecht's "Two Fantastic Marches," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

On the defense side a new song by Jerome Kern, "Abe Lincoln Had Just One Country" is to be introduced in a medley of Kern songs on the Treasury Hour. Linda Darnell of the screen is to appear in a dramatic sketch; Mark Hellinger, producer and writer, is to take part in a sketch of his own; Bea Wain and Jerry Cooper, popular singers, are to be heard in current songs; and a pickup from the Martin bomber plant near Baltimore, Md., will bring in the industrial picture; NBC-Blue-WBZ at 8 p. m. CBS's "Report to the Nation" over WEEI at 9:30 p. m. will point out who and how many persons are required to keep an Air Force plane aloft.

Wednesday

In a special program on the "Keep 'Em Flying" campaign, Columbia is to describe a factory-to-war flight of an American-built bomber and the work of the United States Ferrying Command. Listeners will be taken in turn to a West Coast factory, the ferry pool fields both in the West and East, the Washington headquarters of the Ferrying Command, thence to Canada, where the planes are turned over to the pilots who ferry them across the Atlantic. CBS-WEEI at 10:15 p. m. The program concludes on Thursday with a talk by Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold; CBS, time unannounced.

Lauritz Melchior, Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan, to be the guest of Eddie Cantor's show, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9. Edna May Oliver is to be Fred Allen's special guest and a Tulane University student is to be his collegiate guest, CBS-WEEI, 9. Mischa Auer, film comedian, is to be the guest of Ilka Chase's program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Evan Evans, baritone, is to sing Handel's "Where'er You Walk" and Purcell's "When I Attempt from Love's Sickness to Fly," in a group of songs on CBS'S "Songs of the Centuries" musicale, WEEI, 4.

Thursday

Beethoven's Symphony No 5, in C Minor is to be played in the afternoon musicale of the Cincinnati Conservatory Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 4. Salvatore Baccaloni, basso buffo of the Metropolitan Opera, is to be soloist of the America Preferred program, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m. The Metropolitan Opera Guild is to resume its seasonal series of discussions of the operas to be radiocast and sidelights of the opera world, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 10:15 p. m.

Th experiences of a white man who was allowed to participate in the rain ceremonies of the Navajos are to be dramatized in "Death Valley Days," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m. A light comedy, "Strictly from Hunger," is to feature players who also sing in the program, in "Yours for the Listening," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Jimmy Durante, is to join the "Great Profile," John Barrymore and Rudy Vallee; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Friday

Priscilla Fortescue of "Good Morning Ladies" (WEEI, 9 a. m.) is to have Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, as her interview guest.

Sir Thomas Beecham is to conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra in a program of Haydn's Symphony No. 93, in D. major, Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony. Virgil Thompson's modern Symphony No. 2, in C major and Rossini's "La Gazza ladra" (The Thieving Magpie) Overture, in the first of two concerts he is to direct, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m.

Rudolf Serkin

Who is giving a joint recital with Adolf Busch tonight in Jordan Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL—LAST 6 TIMES
Tonight 8:30. MATS. Thurs. & Sat.
EDDIE CANTOR
in a new musical comedy
"BANJO EYES"
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
No Performances Wednesday

SHUBERT • LAST 3 TIMES • Sold Out
EXCEPTING TOMORROW MAT. RUSH, RUSH Now to Box Office for Seats
LAST MATINEE TOMORROW
OLSEN & JOHNSON
IN PERSON in Their New Crazy MUSICAL
SONS O' FUN
with CARMEN MIRANDA • ELLA LOGAN
Eves. $3.30-55c. Mat. Wed. $2.75-55c

WILBUR • Tonight at 8:30
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAPA IS ALL
A New Comedy
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS
CARL BENTON REID
DOROTHY SANDS CELESTE HOLM
Eves., $1.10-$2.75; Mats., $1.10-$2.20

MAJESTIC Tonight at 8:30
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:30
The Messrs. Shubert and The Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Company Present
"IOLANTHE"
The Fairy Story of the Savoy Series!
Eves. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10
Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax Incl.)

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Cary Grant • Joan Fontaine
"SUSPICION"
Directed by Alfred Hitchcock
An RKO Radio Picture
Gala Stage Revue Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

CARMEN CESAR ALICE JOHN
MIRANDA • ROMERO • FAYE • PAYNE
'WEEK-END IN HAVANA'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
GARY GRANT JOAN FONTAINE in Suspicion
Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK
Extra! Latest WALT DISNEY COLOR CARTOON
CO-FEATURE
Moonlight in Hawaii
JANE FRAZEE • MARIA MONTEZ

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
William POWELL • Myrna LOY
"SHADOW of The THIN MAN"
Plus "Naval Academy"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Claudette COLBERT • Ray MILLAND • Brian AHERNE
"SKY LARK"
Plus "Glamour Boy"

NOW PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
Bing CROSBY • Mary MARTIN
Rochester
"BIRTH OF THE BLUES"
Plus "Among the Living"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's new musical hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
With ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Buoyant, Giddy and Funny . . . Ought to make everyone very happy."—Atkinson, Times
Max Gordon presents
JUNIOR MISS
by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields
Based on the stories by Sally Benson
Directed by Moss Hart
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:10. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"Mr. Evans' Macbeth is the finest our modern stage has seen."—Brown, World-Tele.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
in Shakespeare's
MACBETH
Directed by MARGARET WEBSTER
NATIONAL Theatre, W. 41st St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:30

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram
Guthrie McClintic presents
GRACE GEORGE and C. AUBREY SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
A Comedy by Isabel Leighton & Bertram Bloch
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"ROUSING THEATRE!"
—Brooks Atkinson, Times
MAX GORDON presents
THE LAND IS BRIGHT
by George S. KAUFMAN & Edna FERBER
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT. at 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Jordan Hall—Joint violin and piano recital by Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler, Ball Room—Morning Musicale concert. Robert Casadesus, pianist. 11 a. m.

Theater

Colonial—"Banjo Eyes," starring Eddie Cantor. Staged by Hassard Short. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—"Iolanthe," a Gilbert and Sullivan production. Presented by the Messrs. Shubert and the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Co. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday at 2:30. (Last performance Wednesday night.)

Wilbur—"Papa Is All," presented by the Theater Guild. With Jessie Royce Landis and Carl Benton Reid. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"I Met a Murderer," James Mason and Pamela Kellino. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 6:25, 9:20.

Fenway—"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Among the Living," Susan Hayward. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jane Frazee. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore—"People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 2:55, 6:20, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland and Brian Aherne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 9:05, 11:55, a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"The Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 5:25, 7:20, 10:15. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Paramount—"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Among the Living," Susan Hayward. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Sealed Lips," William Gargan, Anna Nagel. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:45, 8, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"The World of Sound." "Life of a Thoroughbred." "Edward G. Robinson and Joe E. Brown Play Polo." "From Nuts to Soup." "Carioca Serenaders." "Unusual Occupations, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—"Lily Pons Comedy." "Bomber B-26." "Ghost Treasure." "Kings of the Turf." "Wonders of the Sea." "Jimmy the Chimp." "Screen Snapshots." "Marry Melody Cartoon," 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—"Target for Tonight," 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:10. "Meet Maxwell Archer," with John Loder. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Tremont—"Angels Over Broadway," 11:45 a. m., 3:45, 7:50. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn. 9:20 a. m., 1:25, 5:26, 9:30.

Uptown—"The Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:25, 4:50, 8:25. "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and Helen Parrish. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 6:30, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. 2:25, 6, 9:40. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 4:10, 7:50.
Cleveland Circle: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Paulette Goddard. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.
University: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Sing Another Chorus," 1:40, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice and L. Ericlson.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Blonde from Singapore," Lief Erickson and F. Rice. "Gambling Daughters." 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:54, 7:54. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:11, 9:11.
Codman Square: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3, 9. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Navy Blues, Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. 2:41, 8:17. "Highway West." 1:45, 7:10, 10:09.
Park: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Accent on Love." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:50, 7:45.
Hyde Park: "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders, "Doomed Caravan," Hop-Along Cassidy. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 2:30, 8:15. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald and Gene Raymond. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.
Mystic: "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:55, 7, 10. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:10, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 2:05, 7, 9:54. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova and Francis Lederer. 3:28, 8:28. "Lasso Wizards." 1:55.
Orpheum: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 9:15. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 3, 9. "The Gay Falcon." George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:55, 7:55.

NATICK—Colonial: "Swing It, Soldier," Skinny Ennis, and his band. 3:30, 9:15. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford and Evelyn Ankers. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry.

Strand: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris.

REVERE—Boulevard: "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:08, 8:08. "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise. 3:53, 9:53.
Revere: "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:19, 9:19. "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise. 2:08, 8:08

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Lady Scarface," Judith Anderson. 2 and 8.
Central: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Forced Landing," 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Manhunt." Walter Pidgeon. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 7:45
Strand: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Bride Wore Crutches," L. Roberts and Ted North. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "Redhead." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mr. Celebrity," Francis X. Bushman, Clara Kimball Young. 2:09, 7:54. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Rita Johnson. 3:27, 9:12.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "West Point Widow," 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and G. Murphy. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Bride Wore Crutches," 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Carnival of Rhythm." 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Olympe Bradna. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:53, 8:13. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 2:15, 6:30, 9:47.

Commerce and Finance • # House Committee Adds More Controls to Pending Price Bill • Business and Industry

Dividends Pour Out as Firms' Earnings Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—A growing flood of dividend checks is sharing the business world spotlight with labor news and the tense Far Eastern situation.

Extra payments, increases over previous years and resumption of disbursements to shareholders reflected in many cases sharply higher earnings of the nation's corporations.

Payment dates indicated the checks would be available for Christmas spending, or at least to meet Christmas bills.

While a few firms cut their dividends, they were for outnumbered by those which conservatively paid regular amounts, despite increased earnings, or increased payments over those of 1940.

Outlook Uncertain

The peak of the late 1941 dividends is expected in the next two weeks. While many companies showed net earnings per share far exceeding dividends paid, a number were careful to say that the tax outlook, or priorities, or other considerations made it impossible to predict a continuation of such earnings.

American Woolen Co. joined the list with a $5 declaration on preferred stock against accruals. Payment Dec. 15, to stock of record Dec. 1, will lift the 1941 total to $12.

Crucible Steel Co. initiated dividends on its common stock with a declaration of $1 a share, payable Dec. 22 to stock of record Dec. 8.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. declared an extra dividend of $4.50 and another dividend of $1.50, both payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 1. These will boost the company's 1941 payments to $8.50 compared with $6 in 1940.

United Dyewood Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 and a payment on account of accumulations of $1.75 on its 7 per cent preferred stock, both payable Dec. 20 to stock of Dec. 5.

Johns-Manville Corp. will pay 75 cents on common stock Dec. 24 to stock of record Dec. 10, bringing 1941 disbursements to $3 against $2.75 in 1940.

Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Co. declared an extra of 50 cents on Class "B" stock payable Dec. 23 to stock of record Dec. 9, and a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the same stock payable Jan. 2 to stock of the same record date. That puts 1941 declarations at $1.50 compared with $1.12½ last year.

Scranton Lace Co. will pay $1 on common Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 28, bringing this year's dividends to $2.25 compared with $2 in 1940.

Viking Pump Dividend

A special of $1 on common payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1 will hike Viking Pump Co. dividends for 1941 to $2.50 compared with $2 last year.

West Virginia Coal & Coke Corp. declared an initial dividend of 20 cents on common stock, payable Dec. 27 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Mesta Machine Co. announced it would pay 75 cents a share on Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 16, bringing 1941 dividends to $2.50 against $2 paid last year.

James Talcott, Inc., declared a dividend of 10 cents and an extra dividend of 10 cents on common, both payable Dec. 27 to stock of record Dec. 15, upping 1941 payments to 60 cents compared with 40 cents last year.

Corporate Earnings Continue Uptrend

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings for the past week showing net profit per common share, included:

	1941	1940
Sept. 30, Quarter		
General Outdoor Adv.	.46	.51
Pan Amer. Petrol. & Tr.	.58	.22
Oct. 31, Quarter		
United El. Coal Cos.	.44	.17
Sept. 30, Nine Months		
Atchison	6.70	.10
Freuhauf Trailer	4.13	1.94
International Paper	4.41	4.79
Pennsylvania R. R.	2.81	1.93
Pet Milk	2.51	2.22
Reading Co.	3.68	1.40
Weston Electric	4.44	3.57
Oct. 31, Nine Months		
Montgomery Ward	2.47	2.77
Oct. 31 Year		
Detroit Edison	1.94	1.61
Public Service of N. J.	2.04	2.43

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20

Vast Foreign-Owned Property Census Is Nearing Completion

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—By the end of next week, at least in theory, one of the biggest censuses or property inventories ever taken in the United States will have been concluded and the facts and figures piled in the offices of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York or the Treasury in Washington. November 29 is the much-extended "final deadline" for answers to the Treasury's TFR-300 census of all foreign-owned property, securities, bank accounts, commercial credits, insurance policies, goods-in-transit, or other "beneficial interest" in the United States.

So colossal has this census been that hundreds of thousands of questionnaires have been sent out, each so bulky that millions of pages must have been issued blank by the Treasury and returned with detailed answers by banks, brokers, insurance companies, exporters, importers, investment houses, and private individuals.

Data on Foreign Property

The immediate purpose of this census has been to give the U. S. Treasury detailed information on every dollar's worth of foreign interest or property in this country. At least in theory, if any American reader of this column is so much as owed five dollars by a Canadian he is obligated to report it to the Treasury under TFR-300. The census does not simply cover Axis interests. It applies to South American, Chinese, British, and even Canadian interests in this country.

For this reason the TFR-300 census must be sharply distinguished from the present licensing system under which the Treasury, "locking the door after the horse is stolen," now controls the movements of Axis-owned or Axis-controlled funds in this country. TFR-300 applies not only to the Axis funds but to interests and properties which in effect do not come under this "freezing" control but are under a "general license" to be used freely. Primary purpose of the "freezing" was to prevent German use of funds in this country for espionage, sabotage, or other Axis purposes.

TFR-300 is designed to let the Treasury know how much, and of what, is controlled by all foreigners. Russian funds, for instance, were first "frozen," during the Hitler-Stalin pact, and after the German attack on Russia were "defrosted" or permited to move freely under a "general license," but they must nevertheless be reported under TFR-300.

TFR-300's complexities have required extension after extension of the deadline. The latest general extension, to November 29, or next Saturday, applies to export and import firms and to insurance companies. Other special extensions have been granted to banking houses in New York which have had generation-long commerce with the Continent and have scores of thousands of foreign accounts. The size of the problem is in large part due to the huge influx of "hot money" or flight capital into the United States in the last seven or eight years, to a total of between $5,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000.

Census Problem's Complexity

But in addition to the mere size of the census problem is its complexity. Banks, for instance, have not been in the habit of asking depositors for a statement of nationality. Going through scores of thousands of accounts they have no immediate way of distinguishing the foreign-owned from the American-owned.

Even if they could make this primary distinction their work might be by no means complete. For many of the American-owned accounts may be merely held by an American—or an American-chartered corporation—for foreign interests.

Nor would it be possible to circularize their customers or take the customers' word for it, as to the ultimate ownership or beneficial interest. For the customers might not tell. In the world transition from a capitalist economy to whatever else we are moving toward, one major defense of capitalists large and small has been camouflage. In the old days customers' private business was no business of the banks. But when the banks began to seek such information under pressure from the government, people began to try to fool the banks. Evasion developed here first, probably, when the gold was called in. It expanded for the avoidance of taxes. And then evasion and deception by Axis interests developed into a fine art, the most innocuous-looking accounts being used as blinds for the movement of money hither and yon.

Other problems arise. An account may be owned by a firm with an apparent majority of American owners, doing business in one foreign country, chartered in another and with head office in another. The bank sends in a TFR—300 on the account; the Treasury sends it back for more information, and the bank uncovers and sends in still more than the Treasury asks.

Evasions of Treasury Control

Evasions of Treasury control probably still continue, but in less volume, partly because most of the "horse" has been "stolen," partly because TFR—300 will give the Treasury vastly more information. This spring, when the funds of the captive countries had all been frozen, German and Italian accounts were still free, and to avoid the threatened freezing order, probably nearly $200,000,000 of such funds was moved out, mostly to South America. Now the evasions probably take the form of getting some of this money back into this country in the guise of non-Axis-owned property.

One frequent but small form of evasion was recently stopped by the Treasury when it forbade remittances to the Axis countries (with whom we are not formally at war at all) unless the remittances go into a "frozen" account. This cuts off one Axis source of "free dollars." Another evasion may still be possible through the import of gold. Theoretically the Germans might sell captured gold to a neutral, subject to secret agreement; the neutral might sell it to the United States Treasury, and make the resultant free dollars available to a disguised Axis fund. But not much more gold is coming in and there aren't many neutrals left.

Actual currency provides another form of evasion, and this may have contributed considerably in the last year or two to the enormous increase in "money in circulation" in the United States. Smuggling of securities, diamonds or other compact valuables into this country may provide still another form of getting dollars of which the Treasury does not know.

Bank Loans Off $1,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities declined $1,000,000 to a total of $6,632,000,000 in the week ended November 19.

The course of these loans has been irregular the last few weeks, but the trend has been upward for more than a year, and the total of these loans in the 101 cities on November 19 was $1,724,000,000 higher than on the corresponding date last year.

Treasury Financing Due Before Dec. 15

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the Treasury would borrow a large sum of money some time before Dec. 15.

He said the money was needed to finance defense expenditures but was not prepared yet to say how much would be borrowed or on what terms.

Dewey & Almy Chemical Calls Preferred Stock

Dewey & Almy Chemical Co., Cambridge, Mass., announces that the entire outstanding convertible preferred stock of the company has been called for redemption at $105 per share, plus accrued dividend, on Dec. 15, 1941.

In its call for redemption, the company says that the stock may be converted, at the rate of four shares of common for each share of preferred, at any time to and including Dec. 10, 1941, after which date this right will cease. The company also points out that by converting before the close of business Dec. 1, 1941, preferred stockholders will be eligible to obtain the dividend of 55 cents per share of common payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 1; a total of $2.20 for the four shares, which is 95 cents more than would be received if the stock was not converted by that date.

$1,500,000 Mass. Bond Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new $1,500,000 issue of Commonwealth of Massachusetts ¾ per cent bonds is being offered by a banking group headed by Lehman Brothers. The bonds, which are due $300,000 annually from Oct. 1, 1943, to 1947, are priced to yield from 0.30 to 0.65 per cent.

The bonds are legal investments, in the opinion of the bankers, for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Associated with Lehman Brothers in the offering are Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Bacon, Stevenson & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Charles Clark & Co., H. C. Wainwright & Co., and Alfred O'Gara & Co.

Vancouver Mining 15 P. C. Of Canada's Tin Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Tin is now being produced at the great plant of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company in eastern British Columbia at the rate of 500 tons a year, roughly 15 per cent of Canada's total requirements.

This tin, one of 10 different metals obtained from Consolidated's vast Sullivan Mountain mine, is produced from cassiterite, occurring in the tailings of the Sullivan concentrator, whose chief output in the past has been lead and zinc.

More G. E. Stockholders

SCHENECTADY—General Electric stockholders on Nov. 20 record date for paying the Dec. 20 dividend, totaled 218,434, an increase of 5,594 over a year ago, W. W. Trench, secretary of the company, announced.

A. B. A. Convention Changed

NEW YORK—Dates for the 1942 convention of the American Bankers Association, which is to be held in Detroit, have been changed from Oct. 4-8 to Sept. 27-Oct. 1, Henry W. Koeneke, President, announced.

Administration Wins Point On Price Control

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The House Banking Committee bowed again to Administration wishes today and voted, 14 to 8, to restore to its price-control bill authority for the Government to buy, sell or store any commodity if necessary to maintain price stability.

Representative Wolcott (R-Mich.) senior minority member of the committee, denounced the provision as "pernicious" and declared it would permit the Price Administration to "go into the stock exchange and buy or sell stocks." He said he did not see how "any self-respecting member of Congress could vote for it."

Second Request for Change

This was the second Administration request for a change in the measure. The committee yielded to one yesterday, restoring a provision for licensing dealers in any commodity on which a price ceiling might be imposed.

The initial day of debate found the House in general agreement that something should be done to hobble any runaway commodity prices now, and to prevent a plummeting post-war economy later. There was sharp difference of opinion, however, as to the best method for obtaining the desired results.

Backers of the pending measure argued that it would deal with the problem effectively, authorizing a Federal price administrator to fix ceilings for any commodities if their prices got out of line. (Wages would be exempt from such control.)

In the face of strong Administration support for this method, Representative Gore (D-Tenn.) led a movement for substitution by amendment of his over-all proposal, contending that it would prove far more efficient and far less discriminatory. Mr. Gore would freeze all prices and wages, too, at the level prevailing at a specified date.

Sees Strikes Increasing

Chairman Clarence Steagall (D-Ala.) of the committee, author of the pending bill, cautioned the House that strikes would increase within six months unless Congress passed price control legislation. He argued that an effective control of prices would remove a major reason for pay boosts.

He rose to the defense of Leon Henderson, now Price Administrator, after Representative Cox (D-Ga.) described the administrator as "tainted with a foreign ideology" and protested against "turning him loose with the power he will have under this act."

Mr. Steagall reported that Mr. Henderson had shown a "full grasp of his duties and responsibilities of his task" during the long hearings before the committee. "His daddy was a Methodist preacher," he added. "He came up the hard way out of humble circumstances."

Mr. Gore, however, described the committee's bill "as more inflationary than deflationary," arguing that, by placing a ceiling over some products, it would encourage hoarding and speculation on their substitutes.

Out of that situation, he argued, the position of the administrator would "not be unlike a flea on a hot stove."

Rate of Machine Tool Output Now $924,000,000 Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—The nation's machine tool industry is turning out machines at a rate of about $924,000,000 a year and soon will pass the $1,000,000,000 level, the American Machinist said today.

Total output this year will be well above the announced goal of $750,000,000, the trade magazine reported, based on October output of $77,200,000.

Many machine tool builders, the publication said, are finding it necessary to hold finished machines at their factories or warehouses temporarily because of absence of shipping instructions from defense agencies. At least one company is reported to have accumulated complete machines valued at more than $1,000,000.

The magazine said more than 1,000 machine tools were being shipped daily to defense projects and to Britain and her allies.

"Russia and Britain together," the Machinist added, "would like to have as much as 25 to 30 per cent of the machine tool industry's output sent to them. . . . The Government, however, has no intention of permitting such a large volume to be diverted from defense plants in this country, though officials are sympathetic toward both nation's requirements and will agree to increase the flow of machine tools to a limited extent."

Trading in Maine Potato Futures in N. Y. Planned

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Mercantile Exchange announced that it would start futures trading in Maine potatoes, for delivery in January and February, 1942, as soon as the Commodity Exchange Administration approved the plan.

The contract provided for margin requirements of $200 a carload of 400 bags weighing 100 pounds each. Commissions will be $15 a round trade. Delivery points will be the Harlem River Railroad yards or approved warehouses in New York, or in Boston with freight rate allowances.

The only other potato futures market is that in Chicago, which deals in the Idaho product.

On Home Life Board

Benjamin Strong

First Vice-President of the United States Trust Company of New York, who has been elected a director of the Home Life Insurance Company. Mr. Strong is also trustee of the Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York, and a director of the Atlantic Safe Deposit Company, the Eagle Indemnity Company, the Great Northern Paper Company, and the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Ltd.

Vultee Purchases Controlling Interest In Consol. Aircraft

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25 (AP)—Vultee Aircraft, Inc., moved up today among the nation's largest aircraft manufacturers with an announcement that arrangements are complete for purchase of a controlling interest in Consolidated Aircraft Corp. of San Diego.

A company spokesman, who declined use of his name, declared: "All the details have been worked out, but it will be several days before a formal announcement will be made. The plans were disclosed prematurely."

Talk of such a transaction has been heard in financial circles here and in Washington for weeks. One authority said Vultee was prepared to take over the huge Consolidated plant Dec. 1.

He said Vultee was purchasing for $6,000,000 the 348,822 shares of Consair stock owned by Maj. Reuben Fleet of San Diego and an undisclosed number of shares held by other members of the Fleet family. Major Fleet is president of Consolidated, which has 1,291,574 shares of common stock.

He added that the purchase would give Vultee control of Consair.

Consolidated has $750,000,000 in orders from the United States and British Governments for multi-engined bombers.

Vultee has $162,000,000 in orders from the United States, Peru and China for training planes. It has 10,000 employees.

New York Allots $100,000,000 Of Short-Term Notes

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—An issue of $100,000,000 short-term revenue notes to meet current state government expense pending tax collections has been allotted by State Comptroller Joseph V. O'Leary today to 94 banks and bond firms.

The notes were issued in anticipation of taxes already levied but not yet collected and will be dated tomorrow. The bonds, to mature May 25, 1942, bear interest annually at 30/100s of one per cent, payable at maturity.

As in previous bond sales, Mr. O'Leary said, the demand for these obligations "far exceeded the supply."

New Stock Issue By N. E. Telephone

By the Associated Press

Directors of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., voted today to file immediately with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the issue of 222,243 shares of capital stock.

The new issue would be offered pro rata for subscription at par $100 per share to the holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 19, 1941, in the ratio of one share for each six shares then held. It was expected that warrants would be issued on or about Dec. 14, 1941, and that subscription rights would expire on Jan. 15, 1942.

Stein Bros. & Boyce Plans Merger With Phila. Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE—The firm of Stein Bros. & Boyce of Baltimore will be consolidated with the firm of Barclay, Moore & Co. of Philadelphia, effective Jan. 1, 1942, according to an onnouncement by the Baltimore firm.

The new firm will consist of the following partners: C. Prevost Boyce, Col. Henry C. Evans (at present Commanding Officer of the 110th Field Artillery), William T. Childs, Milton S. Trost, C. Newton Kidd, Fitzhugh J. Dodson, Robert S. Lansburgh and William K. Barclay, Jr., and James A. Williamson (formerly of Barclay, Moore & Co.). Mr. E. R. Jones of Stein Bros. & Boyce will retire as of the first of the year.

U. S.-Canadian Economic Pact Urged by Commerce Chambers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 — A genuine economic partnership between Canada and the United States which will reach through the present war into the future peace was strongly urged today by the leading industrial spokesmen of both countries.

This plea for greater economic solidarity is the essence of a report prepared jointly by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Two-Chamber Committee

The report was drafted by the two chambers' special Canada-United States committee and supported a closer common effort behind the defense and British-aid programs and in post-war reconstruction.

"Every citizen of Canada and every citizen of the United States," the committee said, "should be made deeply conscious of the partnership which the war in Europe has created between the two nations, a partnership which must be continued in force when the war is over."

Stressing that steps should be taken now to anticipate post-war rehabilitation needs, the committee specified that the following matters deserve careful advance consideration:

The necessity for progressive elimination of government controls when the war is over.

The national debt of the two countries.

The relationship of tariff and price levels to the common prosperity of the two nations.

The need for the search for every possible means of lessening the shock of post-war transition.

The problem of proper utilization of plant expansion, governmental or otherwise, constructed in the two countries during the war years.

Measures for the mitigation of unemployment and of other hardships likely to result from post-war unsettlement.

Common Policy Needed

The committee emphasized that "essential to the economic welfare of Canada, the United States and the rest of the world is common agreement upon a sound basis of international commercial policy which will reciprocally promote international exchange of goods rather than restrict such trade."

Every facility at the command of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States should be extended to the governments of the two countries in co-ordinating the production and transportation facilities of the countries in the joint defense undertaking, the committee stated.

It was also recommended that each of the two national business organizations appoint respective committees to study the post-war problems that the Canada-United States committee cites as demanding advance consideration.

To Exchange Views

Consideration should be made from the point of view of each country's national interests, the committee said, adding:

"When the national issues shall have been clarified, it is suggested that the two countries meet jointly to interchange views and define their agreements and differences, and to report back to their respective national organizations in order that the interests of the two countries, so far as business and commerce are concerned, may best be fitted into a common plan helpful to Canada and the United States."

Contributing to a wider knowledge of Canadian-American interests, the report identifies the intergovernmental agencies now working on problems and objectives of the two nations. The agencies are of two classifications, those relating specifically to defense, such as the Joint Board on Defense, the Material Co-ordinating Committee, the Joint Economic Committee and the Joint Production Committee; and the agencies of longer standing such as the International Joint Commission, the International Boundary Commission, the Alaskan International Highway Commission, the International Niagara Board and the several fisheries commissions.

A list is also given of the subjects considered by the Canada-United States committee, a review of tariff agreements between the two countries, and a summary of trade, supported by four statistical tables of the 50 leading products comprising the export and import trade between the two nations.

Pacific Gas, Other Issues Offered By Underwriting Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public offering of $25,000,000 of Pacific Gas & Electric Company first and refunding mortgage bonds Series K, 3 per cent, due June 1, 1971, is being made by an underwriting group headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., at 105 and accrued interest.

The new Series K bonds are redeemable at prices ranging from 108½ on or before June 1, 1943, to 100 one year before maturity, plus accrued interest.

The company proposes to use these treasury funds for general corporate purposes and to finance, in part, its proposed $60,000,000 construction program.

NEW YORK (AP)—White, Weld & Co. heads a group which is offering 75,000 shares of $1.25 convertible preferred stock of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corp. at $25 a share. Proceeds will be used by the company to pay off outstanding bank loans and to add to working capital.

The firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane is offering 23,419 shares of $5 cumulative preferred stock of the Fisher Brothers Co. of Ohio, a grocery chain, at $91 a share. The offering did not represent new financing, it was understood.

OPM Steel Priority Control Is Extended

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The OPM today extended until Dec. 31, 1942, its priority control over pig iron, steel, and special kinds of iron and steel. Under previous priorities orders, this control would have expired Nov. 30, 1941.

Another order assigning high blanket defense preference ratings on certain materials essential to the operations of manufacturers of foundry equipment and repair parts was extended to May 30, 1942.

Truck Bodies for War Zones All Arc Welded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Truck bodies built to withstand shock and abuse under all conditions are being turned out for use in the war zones of Great Britain by the Perfection Steel Body Company, Galion, Ohio. The bodies are completely arc welded for minimum weight, smooth appearance and the necessary durability.

Arc welding has resulted in a reduction in over-all production costs of 30 per cent, savings in production time of 40 per cent, and increased sales of 50 per cent.

Holiday Cuts Business Failures

NEW YORK (AP)—A holiday week again cut the number of business failures, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., said in reporting a total of 188 for the week ended Nov. 20 compared with 203 the previous week. Failures in the comparable week a year ago were 256. Total for the year to Nov. 20 was 10,901, compared with 12,423 in the corresponding period of 1940.

Argentina Selling Bulk of Its Wool To United States

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 1941-1942 wool clip just getting under way in Argentina was expected by Governmental officials to provide as large a supply of United States imports as during the past year or larger.

Executives in both the Commerce Department and Tariff Commission agreed that wool imports from the Argentine should suffer no decrease in volume, despite the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture in Argentina foresay an increase of 16 per cent in its own domestic consumption and 9 per cent decrease in the total exportable surplus.

The Argentine wool season opened Oct. 1, and the first figures obtained by the Commerce Department on export movement of the new clip disclosed that during the week ended Oct. 23 the United States accounted for 3,180 of the 3,743 bales (900 pounds each) shipped.

Former Reich Expert Sees No Acute Inflation

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—A man who headed Germany's price control board during the latter stages of the World War and who worked through that country's devastating inflation and economic collapse in 1919-1923 told the Sales Executives Club today the United States had no reason to fear a "runaway inflation."

The speaker, Dr. Julius Hirsch, State Secretary for Economics in post-war Germany and on the faculty of the University of Copenhagen for several years before coming here, said in a prepared speech:

Sees No Runaway Inflation

"If you understand by inflation a tendency of rising prices, brought about partly by economic changes and partly by official measures, utterances and propaganda (also farm bloc propaganda) then America may still expect to bring about what Price Administrator Henderson called a 'mild inflation.' But if you understand by inflation a 'runaway' inflation, then I say definitely: 'no.'

"America is not on the verge of a runaway inflation, is not likely to enter one in the near or even the more remote future."

As a barrier to an uncontrolled rise in prices here, Dr. Hirsch cited:

"The biggest supplies of agricultural commodities ever stored since Joseph in Egypt created the first royal Pharaonian Grain Reserve Co.; the biggest gold supply that ever existed in history."

The now sterilized gold, the economist contended, would be of great value released if the volume of paper money in circulation should assume threatening proportions.

A danger, said Dr. Hirsch, was that serious price maladjustment might "result from official propaganda, started mainly in order to have some congressmen swallow the very mild beginning of price legislation intended to prevent inflation."

Approves Baruch Plan

He approved the plan evolved by Bernard M. Baruch for an overall price and wage ceiling and criticized the tendency to "piecemeal price legislation."

Secret markets, Dr. Hirsch said, were another danger to price control and as a protection against these he recommended federal licensing in vital business lines.

A prime need for this country, said the economist, is that we "outorganize the dictators, who learned their economic planning from American business life."

"In order to do this," he continued, "all scarce materials must be allocated. I think the world-famous Sears Roebuck's example should be really applied throughout the defense economy; every order coming in must be carried out and be in the package room not only at the prescribed day, but exactly at the prescribed hour."

Dr. Hirsch is special economic advisor to the Research Institute of America, Inc.

United Carbon Reports Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—United Carbon Co. and subsidiaries reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,214,551 after provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $3.05 a common share. This compared with $1,078,707, or $2.71 a share in the like 1940 period.

TAX SAVING

We have prepared a very helpful booklet for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor on the Capital gain and loss provisions of the Federal Income Tax Act. Undoubtedly you have some holdings that could be changed over that would place you in a much better tax position.

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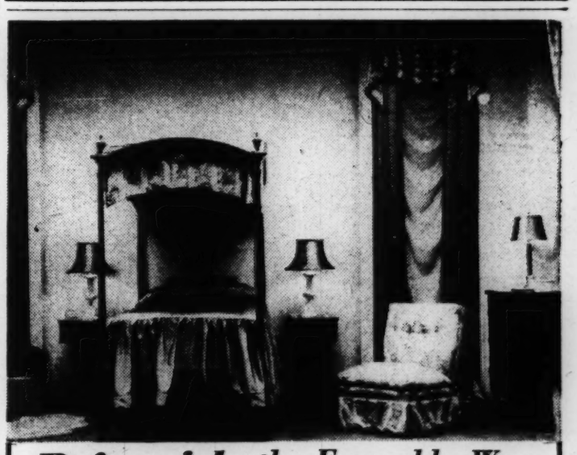

***Refurnish** the Ensemble Way*

If you decorate rooms with furniture and accessories from ensemble collections, the colors will harmonize as if an artist chose them, and everything will be correlated in design. From chairs to china, the ensemble collections have been planned with the cooperation of manufacturers to enable you to arrange rooms without a decorative mistake.

Photograph: Wishmaker House Ensemble Presentation of the English Regency Theme

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 819,990
1941 volume to date 130,331,718
1940 volume to date 185,909,146

Stocks Ease Fractionally; Trading Slow

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—Stocks followed the line of least resistance to slightly lower levels in today's market.

After a mixed opening bidding activities slowed appreciably and most leaders yielded fractional ground, although the list contained a few resistant spots near the final hour. Volume, reflecting another considerable run of offerings of low priced issues for tax purposes, was at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

Buying timidity was blamed partly on the inability of Wall Street to get a clear view of the labor picture, the lack of outstanding international news of an optimistic character, the thought of growing character, the thought of to keep decks fairly clear pending Congressional action on price-control legislation. Hopes persisted that the impasse in the railway wage controversy would be broken. Further dividends and earnings reports aided sentiment to some extent.

Bonds and commodities displayed irregularly lower tendencies.

Stocks in the backward division included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, United Aircraft, Liggett & Myers "B," American Telephone and Standard Oil (N. J.).

In a mixed Curb Aluminum of America was given a lift along with United Shoe Machinery. Among laggards were Brewster Aero, American Cyanamid "B" and Creole Petroleum.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

A long list of foreign dollar issues declined today in an irregularly lower bond market.

A fractional loss in Panama stamped 3¼s of '94, on moderate turnover, accompanied hints from that nation that a political argument was brewing.

Other foreign loans trimmed fractions to more than 2 points at the start of the final hour included Norway 4s of '63, Italy 7s, German 5½s of '65, Oriental Development 6s and Lombard Electric 7s. Rhine-Main 7s dropped 13¼ on transfer of a single bond.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.12⅜	1.13⅛	1.13⅛	1.14⅛
Minneapolis	1.09	1.08½	1.08⅝	1.09⅞
Kansas City	1.10⅜	1.09⅞	1.10	1.10⅝
Winnipeg	74½	74¼	74⅜	74⅝
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.10⅜	1.10⅜	1.10⅜	1.10⅝
Minneapolis	1.14	1.13⅜	1.13⅝	1.14⅜
Kansas City	1.13	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.13⅜
Winnipeg	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝	77¾
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.19¾	1.19⅛	1.19¼	1.19⅞
Minneapolis	1.15⅛	1.14⅞	1.15	1.15⅝
Kansas City	1.13	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.13⅜
Winnipeg	79	78⅞	78⅞	79
Dec. Corn:				
Chicago	73¼	72¾	72¾	73⅜
Kansas City	.....	.....	69⅞	70½
May Corn:				
Kansas City	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	75⅛
Dec. Oats:				
Chicago	49⅛	48¼	48¼	49
Minneapolis	45¼	44¾	44⅞	45⅝
Winnipeg	44½	44⅛	44⅜	44½

Rye, Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	63⅜	63¼	63¼	64⅛	
May	70⅜	70	70	70⅞	
July	72¼	71¾	71⅞	72¾	

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jan.	10.05	10.05	10.00	10.02	10.10
Mar.	11.40	11.40	11.35	11.37	11.45
May	11.62	11.62	11.55	11.60	11.65
July	11.80	11.80	11.77	11.80	11.85

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.61¼	1.61⅝	1.60¼	1.60½	1.62¼
May	1.63	1.64¼	1.63¼	1.63½	1.64¾
July	1.64½	1.64½	1.63½	1.62¾	1.65

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	15.77	15.92	15.74	15.85	15.83
March	16.07	16.22	16.04	16.16	16.08
May	16.17	16.35	16.15	16.28	16.21
July	16.20	16.38	16.19	16.33	16.23
October	16.20	16.39	16.20	16.35	16.28

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	93.0	93.5	93.0	93.3b	92.3
March	92.9	92.9	92.8	92.8b	92.9
May	92.0	92.1	92.0	92.0b	92.0
	Tops				
December	126.6	126.6	126.5	126.5b	126.7
March	125.2	125.2	125.2	125.1b	125.1
May	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0b	124.1

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	14.95	15.00	14.92	14.92b	14.98
March	14.85	14.88	14.85	14.80b	14.98
June	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.75b	14.78

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.74b	5.72

b Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.40	8.41	8.37	8.38b	8.39
March	8.62	8.65	8.57	8.57	8.62

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	12.60	12.60	12.58	12.58b	12.60
March	12.61	12.62	12.55	12.60	12.61

b—Bid.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. March					
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	2.94b	3.04
World May					
No. 4	2.72	2.72	2.55	2.49	2.74

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
•November	33.45	33.60	33.40	33.55	33.85
•December	33.60	33.60	33.40	33.45	33.75
•January	33.70	33.75	33.60	33.70	33.95
†February	34.00	34.00	33.75	33.85	34.25

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
•November	33.80	34.25	33.65	34.25	34.00
†December	32.80	32.85	32.55	32.75	32.95
†January	31.00	31.00	30.60	30.90	31.10

• S.s. † R. s.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	2.97	2.97	2.92	2.92	3.00
March	3.25n	.....	.....	.....	3.25

n Nominal.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
13¼	44	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	43	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	22½	— ⅝
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	4	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	11	36⅛	35½	35¾	— ½
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	N'v 12
23⅝	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	10	21⅜	21	21¼	— ¼
11¼	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	150½	150	150	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	N'v 19
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
9	5¼	Allied Stores	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	84½	—	84½	+1½
37	24¾	Allis-Ch M 1½g	24	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	N'v 19
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 24
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	57⅛	57½	57½	
21½	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	5	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	9	55	53½	55	+1
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Am Bosch	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	11	30½	30¼	30½	
3	1	Am Cable & R	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
95¼	71	Am Can (4)	26	72½	71½	72¼	+ ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	— 2
343¼	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	14	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	66½	66¼	66¼	— ¾
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	6	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	— ⅛
83¼	61½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	67⅛	63¼	67⅛	N'v 24
97⅛	49⅝	Am Comm Al	10	81½	91¼	91¼	N'v 24
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
17⅛	11⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	N'v 24
1⅛	⅜	Am & For Pow	14	⅛	⅜	⅛	— ⅛
243⅛	117⅜	A F P $6 pf 1½k	4	211½	211½	211½	N'v 18
283⅛	143¼	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	1	24	24	24	
37⅛	13¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	3	34	33½	34	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	N'v 24
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	N'v 13
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	4	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	8	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	11	27¾	27¾	27¾	N'v 24
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	41	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¼	7½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
50	41⅞	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	N'v 13
17⅛	9½	Am Locomotive	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5½k	4	87½	87	87	+1
13¾	10	Am M & F (.94g)	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	10	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	27	5⅛	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	15	28½	28⅛	28½	— ¼
39	26	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	9	34¼	24	24	— ¼
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S .45g	64	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅜	Am Roll M (1.40)	28	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Am Seating (1g)	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	28	37¾	37	37¼	— ⅝
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	150	150	150	N'v 16
54	32½	Am Snuff (3a)	4	33¼	32¾	33	— ½
28½	18¼	Am Stl Fd 1½g	11	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	— ½
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	4	10⅛	10	10	N'v 24
13½	8¼	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
22⅝	13	Am Sug R (½g)	12	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	153¾	15	153¾	N'v 22
169⅜	147⅞	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	18	18	18	+ ⅜
73½	50	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	149¼	149	149⅛	— ¼
74½	51½	Am Tobacco 4½g	21	50¾	50	50½	+ ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148½	148¼	148½	+ ¾
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	13	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	116	116	116	N'v 24
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	45	3⅛	3	3⅛	
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	80½	80½	80½	N'v 22
8⅝	5⅞	Am Woolen	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	3	78¾	78	78¼	— ¾
8	4½	Am Zinc L & S	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11¾g)	27	27¼	26⅞	27	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	N'v 24
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	N'v 24
337⅛	26	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
112⅛	109½	Arch-DM (1.85g)	4	30	30	30	— ¼
5½	3⅞	Armour Ill	32	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Il pr pf 1½k	4	68	67¼	67¼	N'v 24
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrg C 1½g	15	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (5g)	1	8	8	8	N'v 24
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	32	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	N'v 18
102½	87	As D 2pf (1934k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2a)	10	25½	25	25	N'v 19
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	17	27¾	27	27¼	— ½
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	6	63⅛	62½	62½	— 1
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	7	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ½
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	22	21½	21½	N'v 21
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	6	52	52	52	
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	2	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	110	110	110	N'v 21
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (1½g)	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (41½g)	2	69	69	69	N'v 19
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	N'v 21
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	N'v 21
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	49	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	39	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	23	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5¾	5⅝	
13½	7	Barber As ⅓e)	5	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 22
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.60g)	6	9	9	9	
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
31⅜	21⅞	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	23	23	23	N'v 24
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	6	26½	25⅞	26½	N'v 24
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117	117	117	N'v 12
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	6	38½	38	38	— ⅛
20⅞	13½	Benef Ind (1¼g)	6	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53¼	53	53¼	+ ¼
34¾	26	Best & Co (1.60a)	7	26¼	26	26	— ¼
89½	56¾	Beth Steel (6g)	32	58⅞	58	58	—1⅜
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	5	121	120⅛	120⅛	— ⅜
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	3	29½	29	29½	N'v 24
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox (.60)	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
18⅞	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	3	31	30⅞	31	+ ½
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	21	20½	20	— ½
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	6	21⅛	21	21⅛	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	33	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ¼
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	N'v 22
4⅜	⅞	Bridgeport B ¾g	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	8	Bridgeport M (2)	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
25⅜	17½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	5	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
2⅜	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	22	2⅝	2½	2½	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
14¼	8⅞	Bkly Un Gas	9	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	14	3½	3½	3½	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	5	6¼	6¼	6	
34¼	20½	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	23	23	23	
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	N'v 24
20⅝	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	2	18	17½	17½	— ⅝
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	
9⅜	7¼	Burr Add (.70g)	32	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	3	3	3	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.60)	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 24
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	6	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ½
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
24⅜	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅜	Camph Wy 1.10g	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	
39⅞	33⅜	Cannon M (1½g)	1	34	34	34	N'v 24
3⅝	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	2	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	6	3	3	3	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	1	79	79	79	N'v 24
50⅜	36¾	Caterpil Tr (2)	15	38	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	8	22¾	22½	22½	— ½
10⅛	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	18	7⅛	7	7⅛	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	12	18½	18½	18½	
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2	1⅞	2	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	19	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅞
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅜	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	29⅝	29½	29½	— ½
53⅜	25⅝	Cert-teed Prod	16	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1½g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	N'v 14
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	N'v 24
18	8⅛	Checker Cab	2	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
44⅛	33⅜	Ches & Ohio (3a)	23	37⅜	37	37	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	N'v 24
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	N'v 24
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 24
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	5¼	5	5	N'v 24
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	3	10½	10½	10½	
8¼	4¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	8	5¼	5	5	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	N'v 24
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	N'v 19
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¾	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	N'v 18
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
72⅛	51⅞	Chrysler (6g)	49	52½	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	13	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	N'v 24
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2¼g	2	34	34	34	N'v 24
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	5	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	9	39⅛	39	39	— ½
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	4	37¾	37⅝	37¾	
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	153⅛	151½	153⅛	+ 1½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	63¾	63	63	N'v 12
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	N'v 19
30¼	15¾	Collins & A (3g)	9	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
21¾	14⅛	Colum Br A (2g)	5	15	14¾	14⅞	
21	14¼	Colum Br B (2g)	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
47⅛	13⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	70	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
82½	50	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	50	49	49⅜	— ⅝
77⅛	41¼	Colum Pict	3	77⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	N'v 22
83	69⅞	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	75	75	75	+ ¼
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	17	22½	22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
37⅞	26	Coml Inv Tr (4)	26	27	26½	27	+ ¼
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	N'v 3
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (1¾g)	29	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	249	⅛	⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	106.1	106.1	106.1
2 2¾s 47-45	106.24	106.24	106.24
1 3¾s 56-46	111.13	111.13	111.13
2 3s 48-46	108.30	108.30	108.30
1 2s 47	105.19	105.19	105.19
2 2¾s 60-55	111.31	111.31	111.31
7 2½s 72-67	103.3	103	103

New York City Bonds

16 3s 80	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	90	90	90
1 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	75½	75½	75½
4 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	64⅝	64½	64⅜
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60	59¾	60
3 Allegh Val 4s 42	100½	100½	100½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
16 Am & For P 5s 2030	69	68¾	68¾
2 AmIGChem5½s49	103	103	103
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110	109¾	110
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅞	107⅞	109¾
16 Am T&T 3s 56	111¾	111½	111½
1 Ang C Nitra deb	38¼	38¼	38¼
4 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
48 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109½
3 AT &SF aj 4s 95 st	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
11 AT&SFRky M 4s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Atl &Cha AL 4½s 44	100½	100½	100½
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80½	80½
14 A C Line clt 4s 52	71	71	71
10 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64	64
5 A C Line 5s 45	95½	95½	95½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37¼	37¼	37¼
10 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	63	63	63
26 B&O 95 st A	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
11 B&O 95 st C	28¾	28¾	28¾
7 B&O 2000 st D	33½	33¼	33½
10 B&O cv st	34⅜	33⅞	33¾
26 B&A 4s 48	60½	60	60½
52 B&O PLE & WV 4s	51	50½	51
7 B&O SW 50 st	41	40¾	41
8 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	51½	51	51
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51	51½	51½	51½
6 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	97	96½	97
6 Bell TPa 5s 60C	134⅞	134¼	134½
12 Boston & Me 4s 60	71⅝	71½	71⅝
3 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	21⅛	20½	20½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	107½	107½	107½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94	94	94
18 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	105⅝	104¾	105⅝
15 Buf R&P 57 st	57⅜	53¾	57⅜
17 Bush Term 5s 55	59	58⅞	58⅞
1 Bush Term Bldg 5s 60	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	110⅞	110¾	110¾
5 Can Pac 5s 54	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
13 Can Pac 4s perp	68⅜	68¼	68½
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	104	104	104
20 Celanese 3s 55	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
10 Cen of Go 5s 59 C	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Cen Ga cn 5s 45	13	13	13
11 Cen Pac 5s 60	50	49½	49½
7 Cen Jac 1st 4s 49	69½	69½	69½
22 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	157⅝	157½	157⅝
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	133¾	133¾	133¾
11 Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
11 C&O 3½s 96 D	105¾	105⅜	105⅞
36 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16⅛	15¾	15¾
15 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A-	75⅝	75	75⅜
17 CB&Q 4½s 77	67⅛	67	67⅛
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77¼	77	77¼
5 CB&Q 4s 89	92	92	92
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87	86⅞	86⅞
7 Chi & E Ill rec 97	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 ChGtWinc4½s2038	39	39	39
9 Chi Gt West 4s 88	64¾	64¾	64¾
6 Chi I & L 6s 63	8⅜	8	8
2 Chi I & L 5s 66	8¼	8	8¼
22 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10¼	10¼	10¼
21 CMSU&Paj5s2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 CM&SP 4½s 89P	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
14 CM&SP 4½s 89C	40½	40	40
14 CM&SP 4½s 89F	40¾	40½	40½
19 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39⅜	39¼	39¼
7 Chi&NW 6½s 36	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17¾	17¾	17¾
8 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	26	26	26
22 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16⅞	16¾	16¾
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
15 Chi & NW 4s 87	25¼	25	25¼
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87	24½	24½	24½
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87 reg	22½	22½	22½
17 CRI & P 4½s 52A	12⅜	12¾	12¾
4 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 CRI & P 4s 88	22	21½	21½
31 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
1 CtLaNOMM 4s 51	49	49	49
4 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	53¼	53	53
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	109¼	108¾
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
3 Clec Elec Ill 3s 70	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	80½	80½	80½
10 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70	69	69
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	63¾	63½	63½
7 Col & So 4½s 80	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
6 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	102	101¾	102
27 Columbia G 5s 52 May	102	102	102
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	102	101½	102
6 ComlMack inc 69 ww	55	55	55
65 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	109¾	109½	109½
5 Comw Riv Pow 3s 61	109¾	109⅜	109¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s 66	105	105	105
25 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105½	105½	105½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
5 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94	93¾	93¾
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	109	108⅞	108⅞
45 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54⅞	54¼	54⅜
10 D&RG 4½s 36	13⅜	13	13
7 D&RG 4s 36	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 D&RGWest 4s 55 Asd	1	1	1
12 D&RGWest 5s 78	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
1 Det Ed 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
23 Erie rfg 5s 67	31¼	31	31
23 Erie 4½s 2015 wl	56¾	56⅜	56⅜
20 Erie 1st 4s 96	98	97⅞	98
28 Erie gen lien 4s 96	64¾	64⅜	64⅝
28 Erie 4s 95 wi	87¾	87⅝	87¾
10 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	83¾	83¾	83¾
17 Francis Sug 6s 56	68	68	68
19 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96¾	96⅝
1 Goodrich 4½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	87½	87½	87½
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
20 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	86⅞	86½	86½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4s 46 G	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¾	95¾	95¾
7 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	76⅞	76¼	76¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Gulf M & N 5s 50	88	88	88
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69½	69½	69½
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47	47	47
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111½	111½	111½
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	85⅞	85¾	85⅞
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	101	101	101
5 Housatonic 5s 37	71½	71½	71½
4 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	37	37	37
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	40½	40⅜	40⅜
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	39¼	39¼	39¼
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	42	42	42
17 Ill Cen 4s 53	38½	37⅞	37⅞
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	39¼	39	39
6 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	39¾	39½	39¾
9 Ill Cen 5s 55	49	48¾	48⅞
5 Ill Cen Louis3½s 53 reg	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	43¾	43⅝	43¾
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39⅜	39¼	39¼
1 Ind Il & Iowa 5s 50	68½	68½	68½
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	24	24	24
26 Inland Stl 3s 61	106	106	106
5 Interlake Iron cv4s 47	101¾	101½	101½
11 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1½	1⅜	1½
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16¾	16½	16½
13 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15¾	15¾	15¾
56 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29	28½	29
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28⅛	28	28
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	116¼	116¼	116¼
4 Liggett & M 5s 51	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82¾	82	82
10 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	108	108	108
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102	102	102
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	88¼	88¼	88¼
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¼	83¾	83¾
6 LoudNSo 3½ M 4s 52	88	88	88
4 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	81½	81	81
12 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47½	47¼	47½
8 Met Ed 4½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107½	107¼	107½
1 MidSSL 4s 49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 MSP&SSMar5½s 49	¾	¾	¾
26 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12	11½	12
12 MSP&SSMgtd 5s 38	12	11½	12
147 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅞	11½	11⅞
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25¾	25¾	25¾
11 M-K-T 4½s 78	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
9 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	33	33	33
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	20¾	20⅝	20¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
1 Mo Pac 5s 65A	27½	27½	27½
35 Mo Pac 5s 77F	27⅝	27½	27½
114 Mo Pac 5s 78G	28¼	28⅛	28⅛
17 Mo Pac 5s 80H	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
15 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¾	27½	27½
3 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21½	21½	21½
1 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	8½	8½	8½
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110½	110½	110½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Montreal Tr 5s 41	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 55	39½	39½	39½
7 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34⅜	34	34⅜
21 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	38½	38½
10 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	112	112	112
10 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106½	106⅜	106½
22 Natl Steel 3s 65	106	106	106
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	64½	64½	64½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	75	75	75
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44½	44½	44½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	39¼	39¼	39¼
15 NY Greenwd 5s 46	69¼	68	69¼
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52⅝	52½	42½
53 NYC 4½s 2013A	47¾	47½	47¾
10 NYC cv 4s 98	53¾	53½	53¾
13 NYC 3¾s 46	95¼	95¼	95¼
25 NYC cv 3¼s 52	53¼	53	53¼
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	81¼	89¾	80¾
8 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	54½	54	54½
1 NYChic&StL 4s 50	95	95	95
12 NYChic&StL 5½s 74A	74½	74	74
8 NYChic&StL 4½s 78	63	62½	62¾
10 NY Connect 3¼s 65	101	100¾	101
3 NY Dock 4s 51	63	63	63
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	110¾	110	110⅜
8 NY G El H&P 4s 49	115½	115½	115½
50 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	33⅛	32¾	33
4 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	54½	54	54½
37 NYNH&H 4½s 67	31	30⅞	30⅞
19 NYNH&H 4¼s 55	29½	28¾	29
19 NYNH&H 4s 56	29¼	29	29
10 NYNH&H 3½s 47	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
5 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5¼	5	5¼
10 NY O W gen 4s 55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 NY Steam 3½s 63	108	108	108
10 NY S&W gen 5s 40	13	13	13
21 NYW&Bost4½s 46	4	3¾	3¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	106	105¾	106
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	62½	62¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	53	53	53
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	53	53	53
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48¾	48⅞	48⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	64½	64½	64½
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	87	86⅞	87
1 Pub Svc E&G 5s 2037	152	152	152
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	77	77	77
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	70½	70½	70½
4 Rem Rand 3½s '56	102½	102½	102½
2 Republic Steel 4½s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Richfie'd Oil 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	45	44¼	44¼
3 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	14⅜	14¼	14¼
5 RI Ark & La 4½s '34	12	12	12
1 Rochester Gas & E 5s '77B	64¼	63¾	63¾
32 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	62¾	62¼	62¼
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	63	62½	63
1 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17	17	17
3 Third Ave 4s 60	32½	32½	32½
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Un Pac 3½s 80	107	107	107
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Unit Drug 5s 53	94½	94¼	94¼
8 Utah P&L 5s 44	101½	101½	101½
1 Va El&Pow 3½s 68	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
14 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	23⅞	23¾	23¾
10 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
26 Wabash 1st 5s 39	78½	78⅝	78⅝
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	78½	78½	78½
6 Wabash 2d 5s 39	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 Wabash 5s 80 D	23⅛	23	23
27 Wabash 5s 76B	23⅜	22⅞	23
32 Wabash 4½s 78C	22½	22½	22⅛
5 Wawrsh 4s 55	14¼	14	14¼
15 Warren Bros 6s 41	88	87½	87½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	43½	43	43½
41 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43	42⅞	43
5 Westn Md 5½s 77A	100½	100½	100½
2 Westn Md 4s 52	90¾	90½	90¾
13 Western Pac 1st 5s 46	26	25¾	26
48 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25⅜	24¾	25⅜
4 Western Un 5s 51	87	86¾	86¾
11 Western Un 5s 60	86	86	86
1 Western Un 4½s 50	84½	84½	84½
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Wise El Pow 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
8 Yong S&T 3¼s 60	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	11	11	11
1 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 Argentine 6s 57 Feb	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 Argentine 4½s 48	92⅞	92¾	92¾
2 Australia 5s 55	71½	81½	81½
3 Australia 4½s 56	61½	61¼	61½
3 Brazil 8s 41	25⅛	25	25
19 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19⅝	19½	19½
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
14 Brazil C Ry 6l 7s 52	21	20⅞	20⅞
2 Brisbane 5s 57	66	66	66
3 Buen A 3s 84	46¾	46¾	46¾
3 Buen A 4¾s 75	64	64	64
6 Buen A 6s 61 st	87	87	87
2 Canada 5s 52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Canada 3¼s 61	98¾	98¾	98¼
1 Canada 3¼s 64	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 Buen A 4¾s 77	59½	59¼	59½
5 ChileMtgBk6s61asd	13½	13½	13½
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
8 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept	16⅛	16⅛	16
1 Chile 6s 62	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
14 Colomb 3s 70	32½	32	32
7 Copenhag 5s 52	30	30	30
2 Cuba 5½s 45	105¾	105¾	105¾
35 Cuba 4½s 77	77½	77½	77½
4 Denmark 6s 42	52½	52½	52½
4 Denmark 5½s 55	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Denmark 4½s 62	35¼	35¼	35¼
7 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	59½	59¼	59¼
6 El Salvador 8s 48ct	8½	8¼	8¼
1 Frankfort 6½s 53	6½	6½	6¾
2 Ger C AgrBk6s60Jul	6¼	6¼	6¼
16 Ger Gov 5½s 65	4¾	4¾	4¾
13 Ger Govt 7s 49	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Ger Gen ⅔ 6s 48	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 GtConE Jap 6½s 50	86	86	86
1 Haiti 6s 52	67	67	67
4 Italy 7s 1951	17¾	17⅝	17¾
1 Japan 6½s 54	53½	53½	53½
2 Japan 5½s 65	45¾	45¾	45¾
3 Lombard El 7s 52	13	13	13
2 Milan City 6½s 52	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	12½	12½	12½
1 Norway 4s 63	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 Orient Dev 6s 53	39⅜	39¾	39¾
15 Panama 3¼s 94Ast	68	68	68
1 Peru 7s 59	8¾	8¾	8¾
7 Peru 1st 6s 60	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Peru 2nd ds 1961	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Poland 4s 50	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Porto Aleg 8s 61	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2 Kueensld 6s 47	88	88	88
1 Rhine-Main 7s 50	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Rio de Jan 6s 60	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
16 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	17¼	17	17
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	3₁₆28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	38	38	38
5 Urug aj 3⅜s8s41s879	56¼	56⅛	56⅛

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today 4,525,000, previous day 8,827,500, week ago 6,107,900, year ago 7,076,025, two years ago 6,555,500, Jan. 1 to date 1,863,427,750, year ago 1,436,038,575, two years ago 1,859,203,700.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	9⅝	10⅞
American Hardware Co	19½	21½
American Manufacturing	24	27
American Manufac 5 pf	80	83½
American Wringer Co	5	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	23	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	....
Appleton Company	27½	30
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	112
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Arnold Print Works	7½	9
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¾	24¾
Automobile Banking CorpA	2	2⅞
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22	24
Bauch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108	111
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7¾	9
Berkshire Fine Spinning $5 pf	61	66
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	101	....
Boston Wharf Company	15¾	17¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	30	32½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	5
Brinks Inc	75	....
Campbell A S Co Inc	31½	34½
Central Railway Signal A	40	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅜	16⅜
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	29½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	105	....
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29¾
Draper Corporation	71½	76½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14¼	16¼
Eastern Corporation	5¼	6¼
Eastern Corporation pf	17	19
Exolon Co	10	12
Family Loan Society Inc	14	16
Family Loan Society pf A	24¼	27¼
Franklin Process	30¼	33¼
Fruit of the Loom	50	53
General Ire Extinguisher	15	17
General Machinery	29¼	32¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11	13
Goodall Worsted Company	17½	21½
Graton & Knight Co	14	17
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	75½	80½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	24	27
Great Northern Paper Co	35½	38½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	57	60
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cev pf	17	20
Harrington & Richardson	3	3⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10¾	12¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¼	20½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¼	25½
Hooker Electro Chem	20¾	22¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	7	8⅜
International Machine Tool	9½	11
Keith George E Co	9½	11
Kendall Company	8¼	10¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	18	20
Kine-Seeley Corp	5½	6¾
Landers Frary & Clark	19¾	21¾
Lawrence Portland Cement	14	18
Lincoln Stores Inc	23¼	25½
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	....
Ludlow Mfg Associates	109½	114½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	50½	53½
Merrimack Manufacturing	20	23
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	79	83
Millers Falls Company	8½	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¼
Nashawena Mills	39¼	42¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62	67
Nashua Manufacturing Co	8½	11½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	49	53
Nashua Manufac Co 2s pf	12	14
National Chemical & Mfg	7¼	9¼
National Shirt Shops	6	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	39	42
Newmarket Manufac Co	36	39
Nichilson File Company	34¾	37½
Nonquitt Mills	25	28
Ohio Finance	12¾	13¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	34¼	41
Parker Appliance	14¾	16
Plymouth Cordage Company	99½	105½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	15½	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	57

Caliber a Misleading Word In Identifying War Weapons

WASHINGTON (AP)—Could the Army substitute more accurately descriptive terms for the overworked word "caliber," recruits might have less trouble identifying the principal guns.

As it is, about the only way to be sure of the difference between a caliber 75 millimeter field gun and .50 caliber machine gun, for instance, is through experience and memory.

Fortunately the list of weapons on which the Army mainly relies is relatively brief. The guns official designations, however, are likely to be of little help in learning them.

A .50 caliber machine gun fires a cartridge exactly one-half inch in diameter. But a huge coastal defense gun, which hurls a 16-inch projectile weighing more than a ton over the horizon, also may be a weapon of 50 caliber.

The explanation is the word caliber has come to possess several meanings since it was adopted by the French from the Italian about the 16th Century and subsequently found its way into English.

Primarily, caliber means the inside measurement of the bore, of diameter, of a gun barrel, although it may just as well apply to a thermometer tube. Thus the familiar French 75, an Army field artillery standby since the World War, measures exactly 75 millimeters inside its barrel, or approximately 2.9 inches. Caliber has a more specialized meaning when applied to light weapons, however. In this case it refers to the fractional part of an inch, with no connection with the French decimal system. Thus the inside diameter of a .30 caliber machine gun barrel measures exactly .30 one-hundredths, or three-tenths, of an inch, as do the Garand and Springfield rifles.

Because a fraction of an inch is involved, the decimal point is placed before the caliber designations of these light weapons, but omitted when measurements are in millimeters.

To add confusion, caliber may mean something entirely different when referring to heavy guns. There it is used as a term of measurement of the barrel's length rather than its diameter. Thus the tube of a 16-inch coastal defense gun of 50 calibers, measured internally from breech to muzzle, is 50 times its diameter, or 800 inches.

Regardless of the confusion, recruits ordinarily become quickly familiar with the principal guns. Most of the weapons were in service in the summer maneuvers.

They include:

1. .30 caliber weapons—Springfield rifle and the faster-firing semi-automatic Garand rifle; Browning machine guns, both air and water-cooled, which are readily portable and used by troops against enemy personnel.

2. .50 caliber weapons—Browning machine gun, used both as an antitank and as an antiaircraft weapon, which shoots a projectile somewhat larger than the regular rifle. Bullets are either armor-piercing or incendiary.

3. 37 millimeter weapons shoot projectiles about an inch and a half in diameter, weighing one and one-quarter pounds. These guns can be mounted in tanks, used as antitank and antiaircraft weapons, and can be operated fast with great accuracy.

4. 60 and 81 millimeter mortars—used by infantry against both enemy troops and materiel. High angle of fire permits projectile to be dropped behind hills and barricades which protect against directly aimed fire.

5. 75 millimeter weapons include the field gun which fires a shell weighing some 15 pounds, loaded with either shrapnel, high explosive or gas charges; and the howitzer, which employs high-angle fire somewhat like the mortar.

6. 105 millimeter howitzer—being developed to replace 75 millimeter guns as the principal light weapons of the field artillery.

7. 155 millimeter weapons include the field artillery guns which are the largest weapons not on fixed or railroad mountings; and the howitzer, which can put large high explosive shells weighing some 95 pounds behind obstacles at great distances.

Antiaircraft weapons, aside from those used against low-flying craft, include the present standard three-inch gun and the newer 90-millimeter, and also a still larger model than the latter which is just being developed.

Navy's Floating Air Base: A 'City' Somewhere at Sea

By the Associated Press

ABOARD U. S. NAVY PATROL BOMBER OVER THE ATLANTIC—Whitecaps are pretty from the air, but they're just plain brutal when you land in them in the North Atlantic at this time of year.

It's risky for the plane, the crew and the boatmen who take their lives in their hands to come out and get us, but the Navy's got a job to do and it's doing it, short of unduly risking men and material.

Today the whitecaps are unusually high. You don't know it from the air, but when you come down you bounce off a four-footer and leap many feet into the air. The things fall out from under you, too. The shock puts accordion pleats in your spine, but somehow you emerge whole.

The floating base is always anxious during a landing—anxious for all the crews required to moor a plane safely. The crews will be glad this winter when that $28,000,000 Argentia air base in Newfoundland is completed. Planes can be handled there with much more ease and safety.

Unsung Heroes

Everybody admires these stout fellows who come out to get us. They drive their whale boats through the spray, unconcerned, risk arms and legs to get you off your boat. When we took off a big roller pitched a whaleboat up against the under side of a wing, ripped a big tear.

Our floating base is ready for all that. Like the plane's armament, the technical equipment is secret, but it can be told that a tear in the wing is only a few minutes' work for the monster of the sea we call an airplane tender or floating airbase. They simply hoist the craft aboard and do the work. The tender is a cool $9,000,000 worth of the machinery required to keep a 24-plane squadron flying. What it can't do for an ailing plane can't be done anywhere. Dentists, barbers—every kind of service a sailor can get ashore he can get there.

And when a plane is hoisted aboard for attention, they work about as fast as your small son with a toy plane. The ship's rolled into a giant hangar, where the mecks look it over. If the motor's not working right they pull the thing out, put in another one quicker than you'd dream it's possible.

Old Homestead

The emergency equipment is almost unbelievable. If fog closes in on a patrol, and they can't see to land, boats put out to clear water, give them a landing beam and bring 'em in right side up.

As we descend with benefit of sun from our 10-hour flight toward Iceland, our floating air base, anchored "somewhere in the North Atlantic off the American shore," looks like the old homestead.

Now the boat puts out from the tender, then another. We aren't the only patrol in this man's ocean, it seems. The boat shoots up mountains of spray, and it's a leap for life like in the old movie serials to get aboard. But the trick's done, and in a few minutes we're alongside the tender.

After our shower and a change of clothes, we go after that dinner we've been wanting ever since lunch. But it's no harum scarum affair—dinner aboard a floating naval city's wardroom. The officers are required to wear ordinary dress uniforms, with coats. They gather around, discuss the movie of tonight, the day's work. Banter is light-hearted, keen.

Just a Job

All this is another shock to an outlander. Down from a long patrol over ocean wastes to a drawing room conversation with remarkably courteous gentlemen is a pretty big adjustment, but it's everyday business for these fellows.

Tomorrow some of them are going to get up at an odd hour as we did today. They'll trek up to the operations officer's cabin for a conference. He'll sit at his desk, give them last-minute orders.

They'll nod, pick up their gear, and leap aboard a bobbing boat for another foray into the Atlantic, just like driving to the office. The Navy does things that way.

Aguirre Certain Allies Will Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—With a thrilling tale of eluding the totalitarians throughout Europe since his escape from Franco's Spanish Nationalists in 1937, José Antonio Aguirre, former President of the Basque Republic, arrived in Miami from South America on his way to assume a professorship at Columbia University in New York.

Youthful and showing no signs of the vicissitudes through which he has passed on his way to freedom, the former Basque President was reluctant to talk of his experiences, but revealed enough to show that his escapes from one country to another, through France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, in many disguises, until he finally reached Brazil, might furnish thrills for the most lurid of motion pictures.

"I am positive of the triumph of the Allies in the end," Senor Aguirre declared. "The present regime of Spain necessarily has to be with the Axis powers, but I believe 80 or more per cent of the Spanish people are with the Allies at heart.

On the good-neighbor policy and relations between North and South America, he said: "My impression is that the majority of South Americans appreciate the good-neighbor policy. However, there is no doubt that they are being influenced by totalitarian propaganda, which must be counteracted not only by propaganda, but by deeds conveying friendship and association."

Free Textbooks Proposed By South Carolina Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERFIELD, S. C.—South Carolina should no longer remain wet if the rapidly mounting revenue proves sufficient to meet expenses without the inclusion of funds from liquor taxes.

This is the declaration of Senator George K. Laney, Chairman of the Senate Education Committee, and an ardent dry, in proposing that the excess income be used to provide free textbooks, an increased appropriation by the State for pupil transportation, and to permit the repeal of the three-mill property levy for schools.

New Ferry Service To British by Way Of Africa Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A group of pilots are being groomed and base facilities expanded here for the inauguration by Pan American Airways of a new warplane and materials ferry service to the British by way of South America and Africa.

The base from which the ferry service will operate will be at Municipal Airport. Partial facilities already exist there, set up by Atlantic Airways, Ltd., another Pan American affiliate which has been ferrying transport planes to the British Middle East command.

The new service, to be known as Pan American Air Ferries, Inc., was set up at the request of President Roosevelt to speed help for British forces, it has been revealed. It was authorized under a permit granted by the Civil Air Board at Washington last month.

The warplane ferry service will be operated in addition to a new commercial route also to be established between Miami, South America, and Africa. Pan American officials announced recently that personnel would be sent to Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo to establish African headquarters.

Pilots ferrying warplanes over the new route will be returned to Miami by clipper ships of the type now in use in the trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific services.

First Russian Convoy Reaches British Isles

A SCOTTISH PORT, Nov. 25 (AP)—The first Russian convoy to reach the British Isles since the Soviet-German war started has put in here with cargoes of lumber and will return home with full loads of war supplies.

British soldiers, sailors, and labor representatives joined in welcoming the Russian sailors, who included several women.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 214 Columbia Heights—One room, bath; harbor view; $25; open 10-4; French doors on garden; maid service.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

ONE-ROOM furnished apt., sublet 4 months; near The Christian Science Mother Church; answer this week. Com. 4330, Ext. 341 (Boston).

BOARD WANTED

MOTHER and daughter, 7 years, are seeking family life; would like to board with congenial Christian Science family in or near New York. Write Box K-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples of Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK WANTED in family of 1 lady, where another maid is kept; must have the best of references. Telephone for interview. Arl. 0150 (Mass.).

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary—For small office in suburban New Jersey, Christian Scientist preferred; give experience, references and salary. Address Box X-71, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, 3 afternoons, reasonable. 11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1982.

TIME available in pleasant, well-established practitioner's office, Midtown, N. Y. —day or evenings. Call Vanderbilt 6-4042, or Buckminster 4-2227.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3813 PENCRAFT, INC.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Worcester Christian Science church, preferably resident of Worcester. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.

Write Box R-23, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 FENWAY, S. 10
COMFORTABLE ROOM IN QUIET PRIVATE HOME

BOSTON—Nice warm, sunny room, suitable for 1 or 2 persons. MRS. WAKELIN, 58 Fenway. Com. 8534.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Newly decorated single and double room near bus, Eighth Ave. subway; business people preferred. Call WI. 6-4757.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG married man, executive ability, wants to learn a steady established business with idea of investment and future partnership or ownership. Has 5½ years' general business experience and Time and Motion Study, Manufacturing Methods, Sales experience, N-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-housekeeper to lady or elderly couple, country preferred, good quiet home. Write Box W-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED business woman, Christian Scientist, desires position as resident manager of apartment house or managing housekeeper in private home. Write Box P-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN, receptionist, switchboard, knowledge typing, experience with public. Write Box E-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

IAN McLENNAN, A.A.L.P.A.
ESTATE AGENT AND VALUER
30b Norham Road
Whitley Bay, Northumberland
Telephone Whitley Bay 1641

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BERKS., COLD ASH, NEAR NEWBURY—"SUNACRES GUEST HOUSE" will solve your household problems; its keynotes are comfort, warmth and excellent food; an ideal district for winter residence. Personally managed by the owners, MR. and MRS. NORMAN HALL. Telephone Thatcham 3244.

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Attractive house, heated throughout in winter; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster—H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church MISS BAKER. VIC 3306 Bus 24 passes

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
59, Osborne Road
Good Boarding Residence, every comfort
Tel. Jes. 906.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain

TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
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England

ACCRINGTON

Moffitt Bros. Ltd.
are now showing
New Autumn Coats, Gowns and Millinery
8-12, Church Street, Accrington (Tel. 2568)
Also at Nelson

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

Tons of Comfort
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
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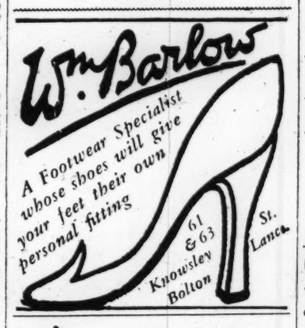
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BOLTON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A Footwear Specialist whose shoes will give your feet their own personal fitting
61 & 63 Knowsley St.
Bolton Lancs.

Silver Ware
Nothing is more suitable for a Gift than beautiful Silver.
Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.
PRESTON'S Ltd.
BOLTON

Christmas Gifts . . Artistic : : : Attractive : : Appropriate :
Wilfred Johnson
Oxford Street and Market Street

K SHOES
EXTRA COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
3, Churchgate Bolton

Copley's Fine English knitting yarns
GRINDROD & WILKINS
124, Bradshawgate, Bolton

BRADFORD

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE
If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Full-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 Lines)

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued)

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RADIO : RECORDS
MUSIC : TUNING
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Telephone 7942-3
also at
67, New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 156

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds ● Bulbs ● Sundries
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Telephone 5535

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

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J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15, SKINNERGATE

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Ironmonger
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General Requisites for the House, Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality, Keen Prices
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For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
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18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

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J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS
We Have a Very Good Selection of our regular quality of cloths at reasonable prices.
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2 Crown St., Halifax Phone 3854

HARROGATE

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4661

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

Crossword Puzzle Answer

Across

1 Roses; 5 Sword; 10 Amateur; 11 Bow; 12 Utes; 13 Tan; 15 Onus; 17 Tame; 19 Titan; 20 Noses; 21 Stage; 23 Emirs; 25 Toho; 27 Nail; 28 Orc; 30 Aide, 31 Ace; 32 Hatters; 33 Tithe; 34 Ropes.

Down

1 Robot; 2 Saw; 3 Emus; 4 Satan; 5 Stern; 6 West; 7 Out; 8 Danes; 9 Monitor; 14 America; 16 Utah; 18 Asia; 21 Stout; 22 Elite; 23 Eider; 24 Sleds; 26 Oath; 27 Nero; 29 Cat; 31 Asp.

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fimstfiongo
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
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Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.0
Settees from £8.19.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM WITH BOOTEES
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

JOHN MOSES'
AGAIN FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS THIS YEAR
Grainger St., Newcastle, 1.
Tel. 20674

"BRADBURN"
Dyers and Cleaners
ESTABLISHED 1832
66, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne—'Phone 22787
8, Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 388

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

HAWTHORNES
Practical Printers and Stationers
Specialists in Cards and Gifts For All Occasions
36, Clumber St. & 24, Radford Road

ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Huntingdon St., Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
5 to 15 Ton Loads
Phones: Nottingham 44097/8
(Two lines)

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS
CLUMBER ST.
Agents for
LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

AN ELECTRICAL OR RADIO FAULT
The Remedy!
"THE RADIO DOCTOR"
(Regd.)
Claude B. Barton, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. NOTTINGHAM 41760

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

ENGLAND

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ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

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"The Smartest Shop in Town"
for
Men's—Boys'—Girls' Babies'
CLOTHING OUTFITTING
also
Toys—Jewellery—Cosmetics
Handbags & Fancy Goods
and Now
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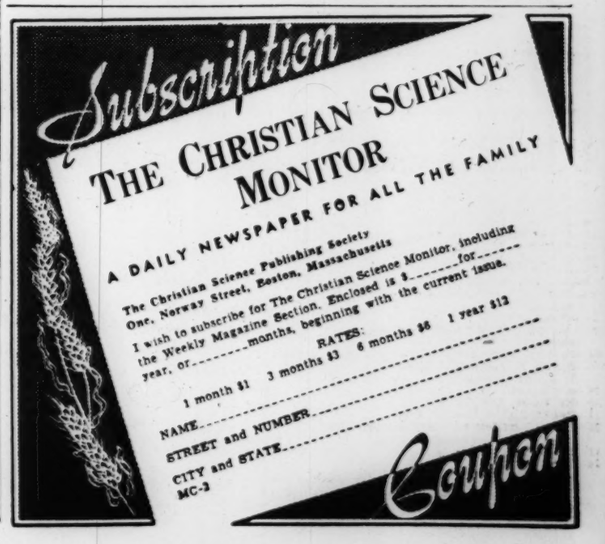
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Conspicuous Courage

(Glasgow Herald)

A Home Guard officer, Platoon Commander (now Captain) Alexander Ballantyne, who took command of all available Home Guards during an intense raid on Clydebank and organized fire-fighting "with utter disregard for his safety," has been awarded the George Medal.

When large quantities of incendiary and high explosive bombs were falling he found a timber yard ablaze and personally assisted the works firemaster to carry hoses into the heart of the fire. Later, when another building took fire, he entered the building at great risk to himself and fought the fire. At 5 a. m. on March 14, when yet another building caught fire, he succeeded in saving all the material therein.

This exceptionally heavy raid was repeated the following night. During both periods, in spite of extreme fatigue, he displayed conspicuous courage, energy, and determination in the face of great danger, and was an inspiring example to his men.

The George Medal has also been awarded to Corporal (acting Lance-Sergeant) William Carruthers, Scots Guards, who is a native of Galston, Ayrshire.

As a result of enemy action buildings were damaged. Sergeant Carruthers located two people on the first floor who had freed themselves from the debris but could not get out of the building. A woman also was trapped on the floor above. Sergeant Carruthers scrambled up, and a police constable crawled into an opening. After removing pieces of wreckage he extricated the woman who was hauled to safety by Sergeant Carruthers.

A ladder was erected in an effort to rescue the man and woman. As it was not long enough, Sergeant Carruthers, at great personal risk, hung out of a demolished window and spliced another length of ladder. In this way the two people were able to escape to safety.

The rescues were performed in total darkness while a heavy air attack was still in progress. Huge pieces of masonry and timber were poised in perilous positions, and the danger was further increased by escaping gas and water.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Guerrilla fighters in rebellion against the Germans in Yugoslavia.
2. In the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.
3. The destroyer was sunk west of Iceland.
4. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.
5. Washington.
6. Important Russian rail junction, 100 miles south of Moscow.
7. In the center of the Place Vendome, Paris.
8. A U. S. Army fort, 11 miles from Omaha, Neb.
9. Birmingham.
10. Famous rock formation in Zion National Park, Utah.

Grain Substitute

Potato flakes are to be manufactured in Sweden as a substitute for bread grain.

FACTS AND FIGURES

IN THE PAST IT WAS CONSIDERED AN ACHIEVEMENT FOR AN ARMY MOVING ON FOOT TO COVER 20 MILES IN A DAY; TODAY A MECHANIZED ARMY MAY BE REQUIRED TO MOVE TWICE THAT DISTANCE IN AN HOUR.
IT'S A FACT
PORTABLE PIPE LINES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. ARMY FOR PIPING GASOLINE OVER DIFFICULT TERRAIN TO MOTORIZED UNITS IN THE FIELD.
THE LIGHTHOUSE OF MACEIO, BRAZIL, STANDS ON A HILL IN MIDTOWN FULLY A HALF MILE FROM THE SEA.
K. PARRIS

Where Would You Find—

1. The Chetniks?
2. The famous painting "Mortlake Terrace (Summer Evening)" by Turner?
3. The scene of the sinking of the U. S. S. Reuben James?
4. The University of Saskatchewan?
5. The home State of Senator Homer T. Bone?
6. Tula?
7. Napoleon's Column?
8. Fort Crook?
9. England's "Second City"?
10. The Three Patriarchs?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) **Herald-Journal:** A ritzy place in one where you can't read the menu but you can always make out the figures on the dinner check.

Grit: Shirt and pajama manufacturers now complain they can't get as many pins as they require to stick into new garments. Now isn't that just too bad!

Milwaukee Journal: A New Jersey manufacturer who threatened to close down his striking plant for good has been persuaded against it by humanitarian considerations. It would throw the pickets out of work.

Daily Anecdote

'Ticket, Please'

In a certain small midwestern town the managers of traveling shows which played at the local opera house were harassed by a gentleman of leisure who loitered about the theater and solicited them for free passes to their attractions.

One day, in response to this gentleman's request for a pass, a manager replied that he would be glad to oblige, but that he had nothing with him upon which to write the pass. Then he had an inspiration.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," he said. "I will write a pass where it will be easy to show it."

And then he proceeded to write with a pencil "Pass the bearer" on the fellow's white shirt front, and signed his name.

That night the "dead beat" showed his pass to the doorman at the theater and was admitted. He had gone only a few steps, however, when he was called back to the door.

"Just a minute, my friend," said the doorman; "I forgot. It will be necessary for you to leave that pass with me."

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; he will save, he will rejoice over thee with joy; he will rest in his love, he will joy over thee with singing.* — ZEPH. 3:17.

In Lighter Vein

Point Blank

The conceited screen star was making a nuisance of himself at the party. He never let the conversation touch on any other subject than himself. Finally he turned to the hostess and said:

"And how did you like my last picture?"

"I was certain," she replied, "that it was."

A Bit of Advice

Mr. McPherson gave some advice to his wife when they were expecting friends to tea.

"Just mind, Jeannie," he said, "to put the sugar-tongs in the basin, an' not a spoon."

"But we have no lump sugar in the hoose," she expostulated. "We've only granluated."

"I was mindin' that!" said McPherson.

Such Is Fame!

The well-known novelist, Fannie Hurst, likes to tell this story on herself:

Her novel, "Just Around the Corner," had been newly published, and one day, while strolling down Fifth Avenue, she approached a bookstore. Like most writers, she could not resist the urge to know if her novel was on sale there. The clerk approached courteously and asked if he could assist her.

"I only want to browse around," she replied. Finally, not seeing her book, she asked the clerk if he had "Just Around the Corner" by Fannie Hurst.

"No, madam," he responded, "but we expect it in about two weeks."

Two weeks later she happened to be passing the same store, and went in again. Once again, not finding her book, she asked for it.

Once again the clerk said, "We are expecting it in about two weeks."

"Evidently you haven't a great demand for that book," Miss Hurst commented.

"Oh, I wouldn't say that, madam," rejoined the clerk; "there was another lady asking about that same book a few weeks ago."—Rays of Sunshine.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Two Channels of Approach

It may be a surprise to many, but there are two opposite channels of approach to the consideration of a question.

The first is the generally accepted parliamentary form. A member rises and addresses the Chair; after recognition he makes a proposition to the house in the form of a motion; another member seconds the motion, after which the Chair states the motion, thus presenting it to the house for its consideration. The mover of a motion is entitled to the floor as the first speaker on the motion. The Chair, knowing this, will award recognition to him even though some other member may have risen and addressed the Chair.

The mover of a motion is also entitled to close debate on the motion even though he may have exhausted his privilege allowed for participation in the debate.

The second method is when a member secures the floor and immediately launches into an address upon the subject he may have in mind, setting forth an array of facts and the merits of a certain course of action.

He terminates his speech with a resolution that this course of action be followed by the society.

Such procedure is dramatic rather than deliberative. It contains the element of surprise; it is entertaining and usually effective, but it forestalls the right of objection which is a bulwark of assemblies. Some organizations, by reason of their following and popularity, are continually importuned for participation in affairs of human interest. These affairs may be perfectly harmless in themselves, they may be most desirable, but they lie far apart from the purpose and scope of that particular organization. The house should have the right, it should exercise its duty to protect its sessions from the intrusion of extraneous considerations.

Which of these methods of approach seems to you to be best qualified to preserve justice and courtesy to all in a deliberative body?

The house has the right to object, but how can it object to a question that has already been partially considered?

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

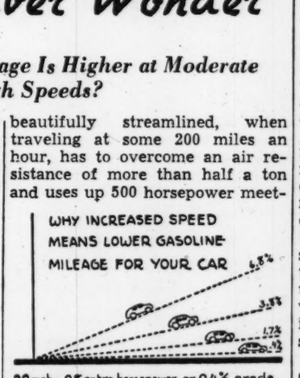
Did You Ever Wonder

Why Auto Gasoline Mileage Is Higher at Moderate Than High Speeds?

The principal reason that your automobile gasoline mileage rides a seesaw with your speed, going sharply down as the speed comes up, is because of greatly increased air resistance with an increase in speed.

Both water and air resistance increase rapidly with the speed. It usually requires eight times the power to double the speed of a ship. This can be modified to some extent in small boats by modeling the hull so that the boat climbs almost entirely out of the water, or hydroplanes, at high speed.

In an automobile, however, we are at the bottom of the "sea" of air, and so cannot practice hydroplaning and the air resistance builds up enormously. For example, a racing car, even though beautifully streamlined, when traveling at some 200 miles an hour, has to overcome an air resistance of more than half a ton and uses up 500 horsepower meeting this resistance alone. High speed, consequently, is expensive.


WHY INCREASED SPEED MEANS LOWER GASOLINE MILEAGE FOR YOUR CAR
5.8%
3.8%
1.7%
20 mph- 0.8 extra horsepower, or 0.4% grade-
40 " 6 " " " 1.7% "
60 " 20 " " " 3.8% "
80 " 48 " " " 6.8% "

Some interesting experiments have been made which shed a bit of light on the cost in gasoline of fast driving. For example, it was found that a car which would consistently deliver 20 miles to the gallon at 20 miles per hour would only go 8.1 miles per gallon when driven at 70 miles per hour. And if you drive at 40 miles per hour instead of at 60 miles, it will take you longer to reach a distant destination but actual road tests indicate that the extra time required pays a cash dividend in gasoline savings of about a dollar an hour.

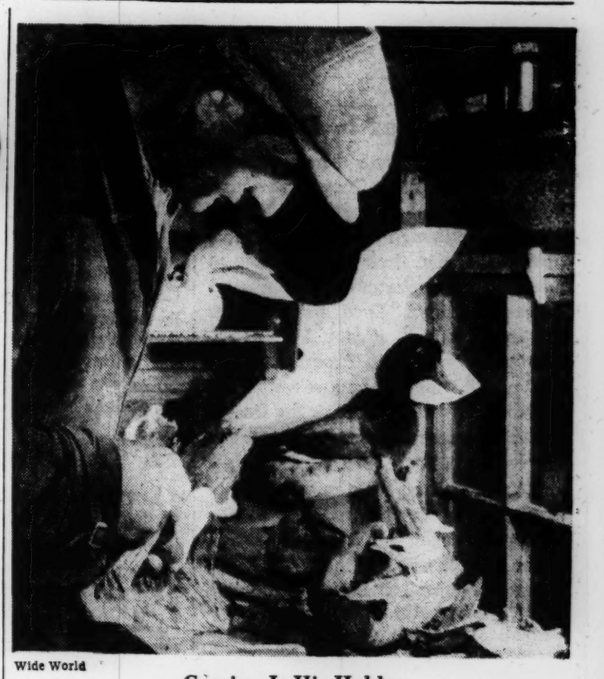
The increased air resistance is not the sole reason for decreased mileage at high speeds. Motors are designed to give their best and most economical performance at certain speeds. At higher speeds their operating efficiency drops somewhat. Then, too, it is thought that there is some increased friction in bearings, and some rear wheel slippage to be added to the increased air resistance at high speeds.

And driving at a moderate rate of speed is not only cheaper but also it is much safer!

W. P. Keasbey

U. S. Grapefruit

A normal year's marketing of grapefruit from Florida, Texas, and California combined is 1,175,854 tons. Production has more than doubled since 1930.



Wide World

Carving Is His Hobby

Carl Halmstrom, Clarks Island, Maine, quarry worker, whose artistry in carving wild ducks and sea gulls from blocks of wood is nationally known, shown at his bench carving out a small sea gull, which is being mounted on a piece of driftwood, simulating a natural setting.

What They Say

"Respect for law must be restored if the world is to recover."
—Frank Knox

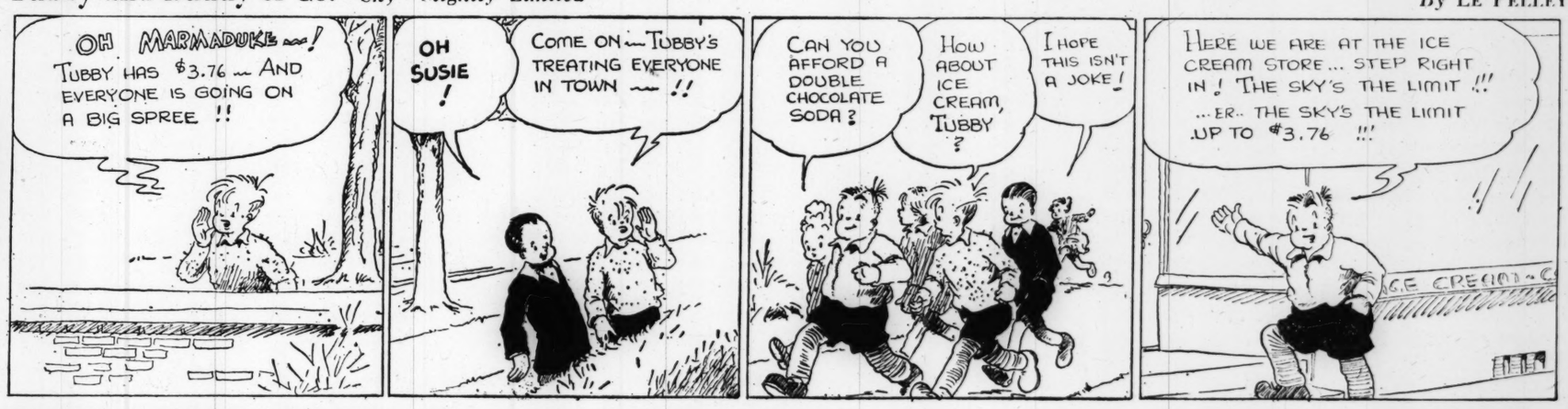
"It is the destiny of America to vindicate democracy in a disbelieving world."
—Paul V. McNutt

Little Chauncey

"Will you please let me know when we come to the part where I came in?"

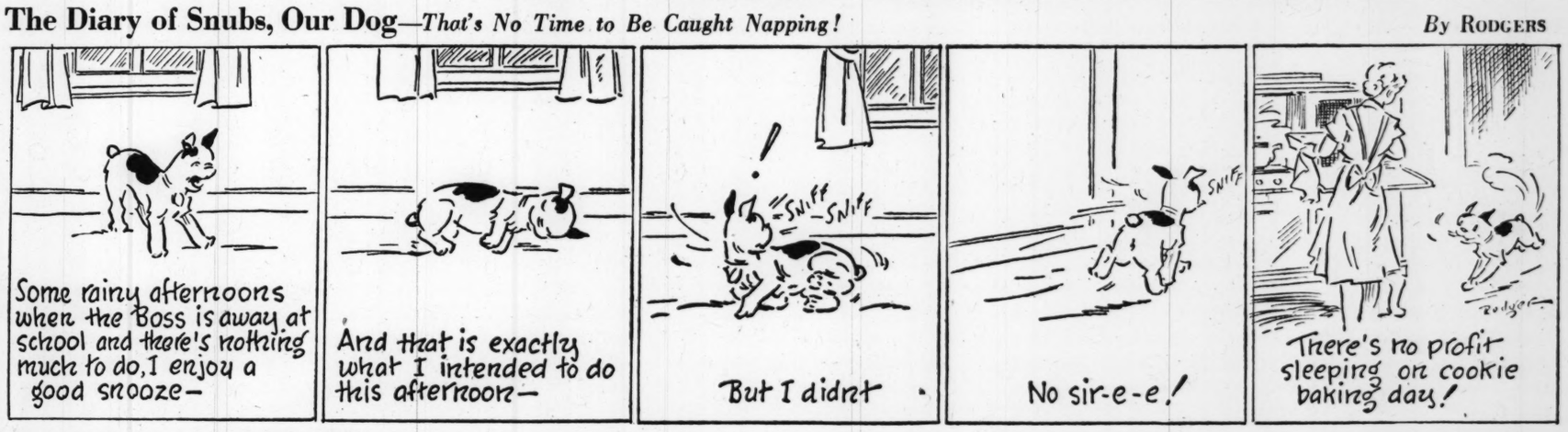
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sky—Slightly Limited*

By LE PELLEY


OH MARMADUKE!! TUBBY HAS $3.76 — AND EVERYONE IS GOING ON A BIG SPREE !!
OH SUSIE !
COME ON — TUBBY'S TREATING EVERYONE IN TOWN — !!
CAN YOU AFFORD A DOUBLE CHOCOLATE SODA?
HOW ABOUT ICE CREAM, TUBBY?
I HOPE THIS ISN'T A JOKE!
HERE WE ARE AT THE ICE CREAM STORE... STEP RIGHT IN! THE SKY'S THE LIMIT !!!
...ER.. THE SKY'S THE LIMIT UP TO $3.76 !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's No Time to Be Caught Napping!*

By RODGERS

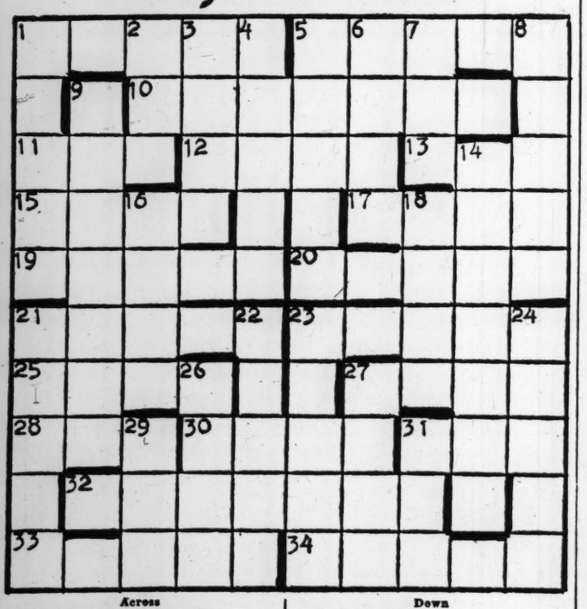

Some rainy afternoons when the Boss is away at school and there's nothing much to do, I enjoy a good snooze—
And that is exactly what I intended to do this afternoon—
SNIFF—SNIFF
But I didn't
SNIFF
No sir-e-e!
There's no profit sleeping on cookie baking day!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Misterious*

By THE HAGERS

"MISTER," SAID JACK, "YOUR HAND EXTEND AND WADDLES MEET. HE IS MY FRIEND."
"MR. WHO? WHAT'S YOUR LAST NAME?" "JUST MISTER," I HEARD HIM EXCLAIM.
"YOU SEE," SAID JACK, "HE MAKES OUR MISTS, AND STARTS THEM ROLLING WITH HIS WRISTS."
"I KNOW," I CRIED. "WE CALL IT FOG. AND SMOKY CITIES CALL IT 'SMOG'."

Daily Crossword



Across

1—What American Beauties are.
8—Less mighty than the pen.
10—A "simon pure," to sports writers.
11—Not a modern war weapon.
12—American Indians.
13—The sun does it.
15—Responsibility.
17—Dull and flat.
19—One of outstanding strength and ability.
20—These organs are blown by hand.
21—All the world, according to Shakespeare.
23—Eastern potentates.
25—A call to pointers to stop.
27—It grows on one.
29—A grampus.
30—He assists the General.
31—Ranks higher than a king.
32—These tradesmen are proverbially "mad."
33—Tenth part.
34—What a ship's stays are.

Down

1—Mechanical man.
3—An old saying.
3—These birds cannot fly.
4—Prince of Darkness.
5—Blunt end of the ship.
6—Go ....., young man."
7—Not at home.
8—Hans Andersen and Hamlet were.
9—Warship which operates in shallow waters.
14—Land of tall buildings.
16—Salt Lake City is its capital.
18—Largest continent.
21—Not a lean person.
22—The cream of society.
23—Duck valued for its down.
24—Vehicles without wheels.
26—..... of allegiance.
27—An early fiddler.
28—Has nine lives.
31—Type of snake.

(Copyright by Jack Barrett)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

On the Road to Dakar

American isolationists have usually made one exception. They have found it necessary to support the Monroe Doctrine—although being much less than realistic in their ideas of how to maintain hemisphere defense against Axis penetration. Even the America Firsters have said it would be necessary to defend South America "above the bulge." Dutch Guiana is well within that recognized sphere of the United States' interests—although not much nearer New York than England is—and there will be little questioning of President Roosevelt's order for American troops to garrison it.

The Dutch Government has approved. So also has Brazil, the South American country most closely concerned. The understanding and cooperation of the "good neighbors" in Latin America is apparently assured. Those nations have perhaps a keener sense of danger from recent moves in Europe and Africa than their North American friends. For the point about Dutch Guiana is that French Guiana is just next door and Dakar is just across the narrow South Atlantic—closer than Washington. And both French Guiana and Dakar will come under open Nazi control if Pétain accedes to the new demands of Hitler.

The ousting of General Weygand has pointed up the probability of the Nazis' gaining control of French colonies. In South America it is realized that Nazi planes might soon land in French Guiana with every appearance of legal right. Nazi submarines might use Surinam as a base. Nazi officers might take charge of the French troops and—unless stopped—lead them to seize the great bauxite mines in Dutch Guiana. One reason given for the American occupation is to protect this source of the bauxite from which much American aluminum is made.

This is not the first "A. E. F." dispatched to that area. Under the destroyer-bases trade the United States has sent troops into British Guiana, just next door. But this move can be more effective, both in guarding bauxite supplies and blocking Nazi advances into the Western Hemisphere. It offers one effective method of educating isolationist opinion to the value of occupying advance bases. It may be useful also in warning both the isolationists and Vichy that Nazi control of Dakar will not go unopposed.

Compulsory Arbitration?

Certain labor leaders may judge how far they have pushed American public sentiment by the results of the conference between President Roosevelt and key members of Congress on Monday night. The reaction is not in the direction which organized labor could wish.

Agreement on the policy of adopting a compulsory waiting period—a cooling-off period or "period of sanity," as Representative McCormack calls it—has been fairly well anticipated. It is the minimum of anti-strike legislation under the circumstances. The widespread shutdowns which have hampered defense work in the national emergency cannot be allowed to go on unchecked.

But Mr. McCormack also announced that the conference, including many shades of political opinion, agreed "the President should have the power in the final analysis to order arbitration." This goes a great deal farther than most previous discussions of the subject.

The phrase "to order arbitration" certainly suggests compulsory arbitration. But there are two degrees of "compulsory" arbitration. The first form of such arbitration—which is not compulsory in the full sense and which may be the form contemplated—would provide that the President might compel the parties in a dispute to submit their differences to an impartial investigation and an arbitral award but without any commitment on their part to accept the award or on the part of the Government to enforce it.

This type of arbitration depends on public sentiment to obtain acquiescence in the decision. It is the type of investigation and fact-finding provided for in the Railway Labor Act. Whether it will be considered adequate to the occasion may depend partly on whether the railway operating unions yield to the recent recommendations of a special board on their wage demands before the strike date set for December 7.

To go the whole distance of inaugurating mandatory arbitration with compulsory awards would be a revolutionary step in the United States. It would place tremendous responsibility on the arbitrators and possibly a burden on the enforcement machinery. Such a control would be invoked only with reluctance.

But there can be no doubt that public opinion would strongly support Congress and the President in adopting legislation to provide for a compulsory waiting period before strikes, particularly defense strikes, and a compulsory investigation and report on the merits of disputes.

"A Challenging Opportunity"

The Red Cross is one of those things that almost everybody "is for." But is everybody "for" this vast humanitarian agency actively enough to insure that it will be able to deal adequately with tremendously expanded wartime needs?

In its national roll call which ends with November the American Red Cross is hoping to equal the membership peak of 18,000,000 attained during World War One. That seems a modest goal. For since 1918, population has greatly increased and new demands have arisen. If this membership is to supply the support required much of it will have to be more than nominal or passive. Although the funds now being gathered will not be used for relief in the stricken countries of Europe and Asia, the task of caring for the armed services—nearly two million men in camps and on ships—is one worthy of the remarkable organization the Red Cross has developed.

One worker called it "a challenging opportunity." It is that, not only for the Red Cross but for all Americans who have so far borne a small share in the sacrifices being made to halt brutalitarianism.

"German Diplomacy Is Such—"

If Hitler and Mussolini would play the two leading parts, the cast could now assemble for a performance of "The Walrus and the Carpenter, Being a Dramatization of a Certain Episode from the Writings of Lewis Carroll." Berlin has just announced that the representatives of seven "governments" have arrived in the Nazi capital—"all eager for the treat"?—of signing the Anti-Comintern Pact.

The fifth anniversary of this interesting document is being celebrated by its perpetrators by adding the names of Finland, Denmark, Bulgaria, Rumania, Slovakia, Croatia and the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government. The sinister humor that pervaded the first performance of the anti-Comintern farce still prevails. Only it is fooling fewer people today. The spectators know more of what is going on behind the scenes.

We know, for example, that when small nations join the Anti-Comintern beach party they do so without necessarily implying their own enthusiasm for the cooking. Asked whether any nation had yet declined an invitation to sign the Anti-Comintern Pact, an authorized spokesman is quoted as answering: "German diplomacy is such that it has never received a refusal." This reminds one of the moment when the Walrus said to the oysters, "We can begin to feed."

> "But not on us!" the Oysters cried,
> Turning a little blue. . . .
> "The night is fine," the Walrus said.
> "Do you admire the view?"

The States now joining the Anti-Comintern front are "guests" of Berlin, not because Berlin's promises appeal to them or are believed by them, but simply because of Nazi military victories. To attempt to beat the "new order" by matching promises with it will be futile unless free peoples also outmatch it on field and in factory. But, that accomplished, they can offer all small nations an opportunity to regain the self-respect that is being signed away in Berlin at this moment.

A husband of our acquaintance said he never had much sympathy with King Alfred, who let the peasant woman's pancakes burn, until he had to get his own breakfast the other morning and was too immersed in the grapefruit to mind the toast.

Wonder if Easter Islanders of the year 3000 will wonder as much about the meaning of the faces in stone on Mount Rushmore as we wonder about the huge prehistoric stone statues on Easter Island.

Reading of a commuter who gets so much writing done that they call him Paragraph-a-Station Selby, we understand that all that hampers us is that we ride street-cars instead of trains.

No Passport Needed

The United States Constitution says that, "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Under this rather cryptic provision it has become a commonplace that a citizen of the United States should be free to go from any one to any other of the forty-eight States without formality or, possibly, without a penny in his pockets.

This supposition now is supported anew by the United States Supreme Court. Specifically, the Court has held invalid a California statute which would penalize anyone who aided an indigent person to come into the State.

The test is an outgrowth of a situation that was more acute a few years ago than it is today. Greater demand for labor in defense industries and for agricultural workers has absorbed thousands of the migrants who made their way to California from the Great Plains during years of hardship and drought. Had California been less attractive, the question might readily have gone to the Supreme Court from some other State, for twenty-seven have laws similar to the one challenged.

There is no denying that free ingress into any State by large numbers of unemployed may constitute a problem in public welfare for the State thus burdened. Yet freedom of movement is of utmost importance in America. The problems presented may prove possible of solution by some form of Federal assistance for transients, by Federal grants adjusted to the load in particular States, or by some continuing responsibility on the part of localities from which the migrants have come.

The Court has done well to decide the present question in favor of more open State boundaries.

Our Readers Say—

For Conference Now

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United States and Britain should at this time call a conference of nations to agree upon a political and economic code under which the world may live in safety. Benefits of the code should be offered to all peoples willing to accept its conditions, without regard to the stands of their governments in the present conflict.

Such a conference might well hasten the overthrow of Hitler. Many Germans, sick of the war but remembering the Versailles Treaty, continue to support Hitler's war effort, not out of sympathy with his aims, but in the fear of what defeat might bring. Knowledge that to regain peace they need only set up a government disposed to accept political and economic covenants similar to those accepted by the rest of the world's people could hardly fail to nourish anti-Nazi revolt inside Germany, especially as the pinch of privation becomes more severe.

And realization that provisions of the code might shorten or lengthen the war would strengthen the resolve of the more liberal and far-seeing delegates to exclude all punitive conditions. A conference convened only after the allies have crushed Hitler would almost certainly degenerate into a typical "peace" conference—a conclave of victors sitting in judgment upon the vanquished, imposing terms tinged with vengeance, each holding within it the seeds of future wars.

An international code planned at a conference held now would more likely endure than one conceived at a conference held after the war's end.

HARRY STARK

Augusta, Ga.

Distribution of Defense Work

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many people wonder why the national defense work isn't better distributed so that more people will have work, and more machine shops are kept busy, and therefore the work could be pushed on more rapidly.

The large manufacturers receiving contracts for government work, sub-contract the work which must be done with precision to smaller manufacturers who are not now properly equipped with skill and machines to turn out the quality of product necessary. These small manufacturers, used to doing an entirely different type of work than is now called for, find that it takes highly trained supervisors to readjust their tools for this exacting work. For its educational value it would pay the country to have highly trained federal employees act as instructors. This would naturally increase the immediate money cost of getting the work done, but the results in the end would make it extremely economical.

The more highly skilled mechanics we have, the more prosperous will our whole nation be. Nations will survive only as they are able to get things done.

Evanston, Ill. SMALLER MANUFACTURER

"Encirclement"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Encirclement," was excellent. Sometime back I wrote you that the night Mr. Hitler brutally forced his way into Poland, the United States should have declared a state of war on aggressors. You can know that I am back of you 100 per cent in any effort to arouse the people of this wonderful country of ours to sense their danger.

I liked Pearl Strachan's article in regard to streamlining the Bible very much, also the one called "Among Cousins."

Chicago NELSON J. GOODSELL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Lumberjack

Down the Middle of the Road

"For They Prophesy Falsely"

Jeremiah 29:9

By Erwin D. Canham

We, and all other free peoples, are being subjected to another Nazi offensive. This offensive, like many another that has preceded it, does not beat against our ships, our cities, or our soldiers. It beats against our thinking. The forced retirement of Marshal Weygand, the new German offensive in Russia, the summons of Marshal Pétain to confer with the Nazi overlords, the Japanese parleys in Washington, and the Berlin anti-Comintern conference are all part of the picture.

The whole effort is to build up defeatism, to destroy the resistance of free men from within. And the particular steps listed above are not nearly so important as the long effort that has preceded them to undermine the unity and energy of the nations still able to resist Naziism. Psychological warfare is most effective before the stage of armed warfare is reached.

Fortunately the American people are imbued with common sense, a love of freedom, and self-confidence. Their instincts tend to be very sound. Yet the American effort for freedom has been hampered at every stage by this invisible warfare. It will take much time and much insight ever to tell finally how much of the present internal resistance to effective American action comes from direct and indirect Nazi organizational effort.

* * *

In a long and luminous letter to last Sunday's New York Times, Leonard W. Cronkhite—a keen student of these matters who heads a Boston chemical company—outlines the mental campaign the Germans have waged ever since the last war.

"The greatest mental objective," says Mr. Cronkhite, "has been the elimination of any unified determination in the democratic United States. It is a shock to us to find how thoroughly the penetration has been attempted.

"The widespread organization outside Germany to carry out the opinion-forming, morale-breaking aspects of all this work is astonishing to us who think in terms of assembly lines rather than of centrifugal forces. We are shocked too when we trace many an apparently innocent issue, or difference of opinion, or petition, or article, or magazine, or book, or 'front' organization, in our midst, to the machinations of the Nazi mental scientists."

Mr. Cronkhite proposes a national board to work out grand strategy against the mental attack—a board which would determine and broadcast the truth when a Nazi lie is insinuated into American thinking.

Mr. Cronkhite gives numerous illustrations of the lie attacking American thinking. He refers to several occasions when Moscow has been "virtually captured" via Berlin reports given main headlines in the American press. Nazi propaganda reports printed in the American press as news are often re-exported to the German people with the added stamp of American publication, thus serving a dual purpose. And the accounts of many returned travelers are published in the United States without much discrimination. Thus, one returned visitor recently pictured France as in the grip of apathy, whereas the real picture appears to be that of seething resentment.

It is perfectly true that the vaunted freedom—and the intense competition—of the American press often leads it to anomalous and indefensible falsification. The Nazis long ago learned how to use the American willingness to print "all the news." They discovered that many American press associations and newspapers would not discriminate between a Nazi claim and a British claim—labeling both "official" and implying that both were equally trustworthy.

* * *

The writer attempted at a recent newspaper meeting to persuade the management of the largest American press association to re-examine its policy of handling Nazi claims as straight news, and keeping open bureaus in some capitals when they are little more than the doubtless unwilling propaganda adjunct of that hostile country. He met with the indignant retort that his proposals would make this press association a propagandist agency, and that—anyway—the State Department desired the overseas lines kept open.

Those charged with editing The Christian Science Monitor long since decided to examine all the news in the light of its probability and inherent truth, in relation to the established policies and purposes of the United States and of free men everywhere. That meant the refusal to print as "news" whatever was obviously a propagandist claim aimed at the morale of free men. Sometimes, no doubt, mistakes have been made on either the optimistic or pessimistic side. And readers have to be informed of claims as well as of "news," but with the necessary qualifying remarks.

Whether a master strategy board to counter false claims with truth would ever work remains open to question. Perhaps it will be enough to expose the plans now being pressed to divide us, and leave the rest to the hard sense and love of freedom of Americans. But certainly today and the weeks just ahead are a time to watch sharply the Nazi psychological offensive. A time to remember that its exponents in the United States will not be Germans. And a time to be confident in the invincibility of Truth.

Mirror of World Opinion

Al and Ora Show Why

The faiths by which men live do not suffer greatly because of experimentation. The American economic creed and the heritage which teaches American small boys to meet opportunity and disaster with identical courage cannot be destroyed by a few years of economic tinkering nor even by the most persuasive theory designed to influence economic evolutions.

When Alfred Butler of Pekin, Ill., and Ora Denning, his helper, went to Chicago to get some contracts in national defense they demonstrated this fact. When Butler said: "I've got a shop, an electric welder, acetylene equipment and cutters, electric grinders and other machinery" as an explanation of why he believed he should have a defense subcontract he left out the most important thing he had. That thing is enterprise. . . .

Enterprise makes the front pages when it is evidenced in any human effort. For years, it has also made bank accounts and a feeling of accomplishment in the lives of many men. To make it less than free is both an insult and a folly. Al Butler and Ora Denning show why.—*Peoria Journal-Transcript.*

The Wide Horizon

Opportunity Draws No Line

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Down in Cynthiana, Kentucky, a 79-year-old Negro has returned to the principalship of Banneker High School. He returns, according to The Courier-Journal, of Louisville, not just from summer vacation, but from the University of Cincinnati. And he returns wearing the degree of Bachelor of Science, which he has earned after years and years of effort, wrought at such expense of self-sacrifice and continuous high purpose as only the great will pay.

Prof. William Eli Newsom was born of parents who came out of slavery. He went with his mother to Central Tennessee College, until circumstances required that he get a job as houseboy. It was some time before he could get back to college, obtain a teacher's certificate, and begin, as an educator among his people, a career which has earned their affectionate regard over a long period. And although he holds the honorary degree of Master of Arts from a Negro college in the South for having written a book of verse, Professor Newsom, having seen more than threescore years and ten, now has what his heart has long desired—a university degree well merited.

* * *

This story is worth the telling because it refutes once more a notion too widely held—that the Negro is inherently incapable of original thinking unless he comes of mixed blood. One reason for refuting this notion is the need Americans have right now to protect themselves, by clear thinking, against all the insinuations which make for racial prejudice. Especially do those of the white race, advantaged as they are, need to remember that the heritage of progress which we call today's civilization is now threatened, not by people of another race, but by believers in racial supremacy.

Supremacy is a cultural attainment for the individual. The plain need of people economically and socially encumbered by outside factors as well as by their own immaturity is for more of the inspiration, more of the impulsion to progress which comes to them when one of their own number rises above the ordinary. Of course American society owes the Negro, as it owes the Indian or the Jew, the same equality of opportunity which the Nordic owes and claims for himself. But most of all it owes—and is disposed to give—recognition to all who surmount handicaps of birth in the service of mankind. Nothing could be more tragic than for Americans to heed racial exclusivists who fail to reckon that out of any group can step an individual—a man, a person, a qualified servant of democracy.

Not long ago I read a letter from a Negro woman who had risen to a high sphere of usefulness in this world. She spoke of the disillusionment which tempted her when first, as a girl, she realized how set against her hopes were the prejudices of the people around her. She fretted against fortune. And then, she said, she began to realize that it is growth from within which holds the secret of opportunity and unlimited furtherance. She resolutely put aside the demanding attitude toward the world. She began to demand of herself and her abilities. And according to her own testimony, she had thus found the way of happiness, the way of expanding usefulness.

* * *

During recent years I have talked with some distinguished Negroes—men who were great because they had much to give. I have found them anxious lest their own people, the unprivileged ones, be pushed by swift-moving social forces into an intention to demand rather than to contribute. I have been reminded by them that however hard they and their schools work, such is the vastness of their task that they can only hope to touch the fringe of opportunity in dealing with their people—people removed by less than a hundred years from slavery.

Only a society which allows men of great stature to rise to full height among their fellows can avail itself of the civilizing influences which such men as the Negro principal in Kentucky bring to bear upon the community. His career reminds me of a conversation Theodore Roosevelt had with the then president of the General Education Board, when the former said he was going to endorse industrial and agricultural training for the Negro, but no more.

"And where will you train teachers for these subjects?" he was asked.

"Yes, of course," said the Roughrider President, "there must be normal schools. But I stop there."

"Where shall we train the teachers for the normal schools?" was the next question.

"Ah, I see," replied Roosevelt. "Once you start in education, you cannot stop!"

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